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大陸報

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The Shanghai Mint

Still Far Distant
America's Views
A Standard Dollar

Weather

Overcast or cloudy weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.4 and the minimum 44.2, the figures for the corresding day last year being 54.9 and 27.7.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Jackson, Dec. 15.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, 3.30 p.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Devanha, 10 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Paul Lecat, Dec. 11.

BALDWIN GOVERNMENT OVERWHELMED IN ELECTION

"Open the Shanghai Mint" is the cry of a section of the American financial press. Conceived in 1918, the completion of the Mint has been delayed for the past five years chiefly because of conflicting interests and the three million Mexican dollars required to assure the installation of the machinery actually on the ground, and its initial operation. The Shanghai Mint was financed by the Chinese banks who advanced $2,500,000 and the $3,000,000 that is now required to complete the Mint could be provided by the Chinese banks if the Chinese Government is able to offer satisfactory security for this loan. Of the $2,500,000 already advanced, the Central Government has returned two millions, principally out of the salt surplus.

The method of payment has been very dissatisfactory to the bankers, who found the money for the partial construction of the Shanghai Mint. For two years payment was made at the rate of $70,000 per month, but afterwards the liquidation of the loan was done spasmodically. The $70,000 came every three months instead of monthly, and this has so influenced the Chinese bankers that they are now demanding proper security for further advances in this connection. Title deeds of the mint and machinery, etc., however sound they might appear to the non-business man are not considered liquid security to the banks. These are still held as collateral security by the banks that had advanced the $2,500,000 against the half million dollars still unpaid by the Chinese Government.

The Shanghai Mint project calls for the adoption of a standard silver dollar for all of China to replace the varied and nondescript currencies and money values that now exist. The economic regeneration of China can be assured through the standardisation of its money system, and this is feasible through the opening of the Shanghai Mint.

NO SIGN OF ACTIVITY

It is hoped that means will be found to finance the project. At present there appears no sign of any activity in this connection. The foreign banks are willing to advance the money but insist on controlling the mint's business. Things are not in a very happy condition, for the mint contractor has not been fully paid and some two million dollars worth of American machinery is not fully paid for. The machinery for the mint, which was manufactured in the United States in the plant from which came the machinery of the American government mint at Philadelphia and other American mints, is most modern, and was purchased through the American Trading Company and the Wah Chang Trading Corporation.

The United States Department of Commerce recently made the following statement with regard to the projected Shanghai Mint.

"The prominent part taken by Americans in this enterprise is reported not to have met with the approval of certain foreign interests representing one of the largest banking groups in the Orient. It is significant to note that the financial accommodation for the purchase of the American machinery had to be secured from this group."

It is well-known that the machinery has not been fully paid for by the Chinese Government. To understand the position better, it is necessary to mention that the scheme for the Shanghai Mint was first launched at the November, 1920 meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce in China assembled at Shanghai. The Government of China was to build and operate at Shanghai a single sole central mint of China for output of Chinese silver dollars, but under "efficient control". A foreign associate director-general and foreign staff and head accountant were to assist China in managing that mint. The talk about free and unlimited coinage of Chinese silver dollars loomed large in the propaganda connected with that mint—"free coinage", that is, subject to the two percent mint fee. The fee was reduced to 1½ percent in the Mint Loan Agreement of March 3, 1921. Actually, the Chinese enjoy free coinage at their own mints subject only to six "li" fee per dollar. The actual circulation would be paper currency notes, also to be issued from the Shanghai Mint, redeemable in silver dollars, while all now circulating silver dollars in China—Chinese, Mexican and British—would continue legal tender.

PROMOTE FREE COINAGE

The aim of the Shanghai Mint would apparently be to promote the free coinage of silver dollars. In reality that is what China enjoys via her own 17 mints. The plan for the Shanghai Mint was projected by the Hongkong

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DR. BRINKLEY, GOAT GLAND SPECIALIST, HERE TODAY

Local Physicians Vote For Open Mind On Subject

MAY HOLD CLINIC

Medical Society To Ask Information On Treatment

BY LARRY LEHRBAS

The Shanghai Medical Society, composed of the majority of the orthodox physicians and surgeons of Shanghai, at the extraordinary meeting called at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon, decided to keep an open mind on the controversy revolving about the arrival here today of Dr. John R. Brinkley, goat gland transplator, until after they have given him a hearing.

At the meeting Dr. S. A. Ransom, president of the Society, presented a wireless received from Dr. Brinkley on board the President Jefferson at sea in which he requested the members of the Society to join with him in the holding of a clinic at which he would demonstrate the manner in which he performs the operation transplanting an interstitial gland from a Toggenburg goat into a human being.

After a discussion of the suggestion it was the consensus of opinion of the members present that before they welcomed Dr. Brinkley to Shanghai and joined with him in the clinic that the subject be gone into more thoroughly and it was therefore voted that upon Dr. Brinkley's arrival he will be invited to the offices of Dr. Ransom, where Dr. Ransom, Dr. H. Lovett Cumming, the secretary, and other members of the Society will go into the question of a clinic with him.

WANT INFORMATION

Before the Society puts their stamp of temporary approval on Dr. Brinkley and his theory of rejuvenating jaded human systems with goat glands they desire to go into more detail concerning the technique of the operation, and questions of the medical ethics involved.

If Dr. Brinkley is able to come through the conference with flying colors it is presumed that the doctors who are members of the Society will support the idea of the clinic. If they are not satisfied with the interview they will unquestionably refuse to participate in the clinic.

NOTHING NEW

During the discussion over Dr. Brinkley it was brought out by several of the members present that the idea of interstitial gland operations and transplanting was by no means new, but had been a subject of experimentation among surgeons all over the world for many years. Dr. Brinkley's particular method and the use of the glands of a goat, they agreed, might be different and they were willing to wait and give him a chance to convince them verbally.

It was also brought out at the meeting that several Shanghai

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REBEL MOVE IN MEXICO SPREADS TO NINE STATES

Entire Oil Region In Tampico Is Now Affected

IRON HAND URGED

Rebellion Must Be Put Down, Says Obregon

(Reuter's American Service)

Vera Cruz, Dec. 7.—The rebel movement has spread to nine States and the entire oil region of Tampico and Huasteca. Loyal troops are now in contact with the rebels.

Fifteen Mexican deputies have arrived here with a view to establishing a Congress and designating a provisional President.

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Dec. 7.—President Obregon has arrived at Toulte from Celaya. He is proceeding to Chapultepec Castle.

At a Cabinet conference the President made a statement that the country must be pacified and the rebellion suppressed with an iron hand.

It is reported from San Luis Potosi that Federal troops have disarmed the State forces and crushed the rebellion.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Dec. 7.—The only further news of the Mexican revolution available is a despatch from the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, enclosing a report received from the British Consul at Vera Cruz. The report states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Federal Forces is there, supported by the Mexican naval forces, and the Vera Cruz State Government has been deposed.

Red Cross Plans Probe In Germany

(Exclusive China Press)

Geneva, Dec. 7.—The International Red Cross committee has appointed the Swiss Colonel Wladbolt as a delegate to inquire into the distress prevailing in Germany and to propose urgent relief measures.

The International Children's Relief Alliance of Geneva has sent a delegate to Berlin to organise soup kitchens for four thousand German children.

Man Accidentally Killed By Soldiers

When police were visiting St. Luke's Hospital yesterday making inquiries concerning another case they discovered a Chinese suffering from a severe bullet wound. A short time later the man died and inquiries developed that he had been accidentally shot by soldiers practicing firing on the Pootung side of the river. An inquest was held before Assessor Whitamore and Magistrate Li at which a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Famous Chinese Actor Opens Shanghai Season

The above photograph of Mei Lai-fong was taken in one of Shanghai's most beautiful gardens on Friday, the day he opened his Shanghai season. Mei Lai-fong is the most noted of Chinese female impersonators, playing always the parts of upper class ladies in historic dramas. He also is the highest paid artist in China, and is withal, a modest and pleasant chap.—The photo is by Ah Fong.

FIVE POWERS TAKE PART IN CANTON ACTION

Italian Wireless Describes Landing Of Bluejackets To Guard Customs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 8.—While other Legations assert that they have not received any report of the landing of bluejackets at Canton, the following Italian wireless message has been handed to Reuter:

"Canton, December 7. The Italian cruiser Calabria, which left Shanghai on December 2, arrived at Canton yesterday and participated in the landing of bluejackets representing five nationalities with the object of preventing seizure of the Maritime Customs by Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

Replying to the recent intimation from the Diplomatic Body which reached Dr. Sun Yat-sen through the Consular Corps at Canton in which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was informed that force would be used if he persisted in interfering with the Customs, Dr. C. C. Wu handed to the Consular Corps a note stating that the Customs was a Chinese institution and must be under the control of the Canton Government. The Canton Goverment wished to give orders to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton to discontinue remittances to Peking and to hand over the Customs revenue to the Canton Government in order to meet the latter's expenses. This did not mean interference with the Customs which was an internal matter. The note, in conclusion, said that the action of the Canton Government cannot be considered premature. The Canton Government was prepared to wait a fortnight for the Diplomatic Body's reply.

ELECT PATRIARCH

(Exclusive China Press)

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The Holy Synod, after passing a resolution that none but Turkish subjects be permitted to partake in the meeting, elected the Metropolitan Gregorios patriarch of Constantinople.

Nanking Chief Of Staff Denies Reports Of Warlike Moves Against Chekiang

Asserts Tuchun Wants Peace With All Neighbors And Endorses Round-table Conference Advocated By Sir Robert Hotung

(By A Staff Correspondent)

Nanking, Dec. 7.—Nanking has no martial designs against Chekiang despite rumors that troops are being moved against its border, according to a statement made by General Liu Yu-koo, chief of staff of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhui, in an interview granted your correspondent today.

"Kiangsu is at peace with all her neighbors" said General Liu. The late Tuchun, Gen. Li Shun, was an ardent advocate of peace; he worked for the realisation of this aspiration throughout his life and even when he breathed his last. So when Tuchun Chi succeeded him, he emphatically reaffirmed his policy and has been carrying out the work left by General Li.

"Our Tuchun's policy, in its limited sense, comprises the maintenance of peace and order within his own province and in its broad meaning, paves the way for reunification of the entire nation through peaceful plans. No one can misunderstand his policy if he comes to Nanking and examines for himself the conditions existing here."

"But reports are current," General Liu was told, "that Kiangsu troops are being moved into I-hsing, Soochow and Quinsan, while Kiangsu money has been sent to Fukien to enable Sun Chuan-fang, the Tuli, to march his forces against Chuchowfu."

NO TRUTH IN REPORTS

"I have seen these reports in the papers myself," answered General Liu, "but they are absolutely unfounded. The best proof in matters of this kind is for you to visit these places and ascertain for yourself whether or not any military movements have been made. It is quite common for troops to be transferred from one place to another, but since the conclusion of the peace treaty between Kiangsu and Chekiang, not a single transfer has been made in any part of the province in order to avoid possible misunderstanding. As to the re-

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FUNERAL PARADE FOR POLICE CHIEF MONDAY MORNING

Cortege Of Slain Official To Pass Through Settlement

The official tablet for the late General Hsu Kuoliang, Chief of the Chinese Constabulary who was murdered here several weeks ago, was erected yesterday in his yamen in preparation for his funeral which will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Participating in yesterday's ceremony were all the local military, civil and municipal officials including Foreign Commissioner Hsu Yuan, Customs Superintendent Yao Wenfu, Magistrate Shen Pao-chang and others.

The French police authorities will assign 60 Annamites and 40 detectives to act as a guard of honor for the procession tomorrow, while the International Settlement police will send 20 mounted police and 40 constables to escort the cortege during its course in the Settlement limits, joining the procession at the corner of Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII.

Further inquiries have been made in connection with the murder and the assassin, Li Dahsun, has been examined at length, but the latter has refrained from giving the names of his accomplices.

Good Morning—How're You Feeling?

Anything the matter with you physically? Are you a newcomer and anxious to know how best to take care of your health while here?

In answer to a general demand THE CHINA PRESS is inaugurating beginning next Sunday a daily and Sunday service of free and authentic medical advice. This is not a syndicate service from home. We have engaged the services of an eminent Shanghai physician who will answer questions and give advice dealing not only with general health subjects but will be ready promptly to answer questions having to do with ailments peculiar to Shanghai and vicinity.

You may begin writing your letters of inquiry right now. The first answers will appear next Sunday, and after that both daily and Sunday.

Address your letters to Medical Department. THE CHINA PRESS.

LORD DERBY IS EXPECTED TO FORM NEW CABINET AS PROTECTION IS DEFEATED

Unprecedented Gains Are Recorded By Labor With Result That Stalemate Now Exists; No One Party Is Able To Muster Sufficient Strength To Govern

Protection has been hopelessly defeated, at least for the time being.

No one party will be able to govern Britain.

Premier Baldwin is expected to resign, and it is assumed that the King will ask Lord Derby, a Conservative but a Free Trader, to undertake the formation of a new government.

These are the outstanding results of the British general election held Thursday, in which, according to the now almost complete figures, the Conservative government has suffered a smashing defeat at the hands of Labor and the Liberals.

With only thirteen districts still to be heard from, the standing of the parties was:

Conservative	259
Liberals	148
Labor	187
Independents	8

Just how severe was the blow struck at the Conservatives is seen by reference to the figures at the general election of November, 1922. They were: Conservatives, 343; Liberals, 58; National Liberals, 57. Laborites, 146; other parties, 11.

ANXIETY FELT IN FRANCE AS BALDWIN LOSES

German Papers See Victory For Opponents Of Poincare

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 8.—Some anxiety is evinced by the press at the ultimate effect of the British electoral results on Franco-British relations though they are unanimously of the opinion that the Government has been defeated on the Protection issue alone. It is widely felt that there will be another general election before long. The consensus of opinion is that Britain is faced with a difficult period which a number of papers fear may be prejudicial to the Entente.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 8.—The newspapers generally welcome the defeat of the Baldwin Government owing to its alleged vacillating attitude with regard to European problems. Several papers interpret the results as a victory for the opponents of M. Poincare's policy but warn against too great hopes.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 8.—The newspapers are of the opinion that Mr. Stanley Baldwin has made a bad mistake in appealing to the country.

The New York Times says that not since Disraeli's in 1880 has there been such gross miscalculation of British public opinion. It was a defeat as crushing as unexpected.

The New York Tribune observes that the Labor gains point to permanence of this new group and suggests that the two bourgeois parties will ultimately coalesce.

The New York World says that the Tory Party has received a beating which it thoroughly deserved. Its foreign policy has been a failure, its domestic policy a muddle and it has brought nothing but confusion into politics.

Fascisti Threaten To Close Colleges

(Exclusive China Press)

Rome, Dec. 7.—Premier Benito Mussolini, high chieftain of the Fascisti, issued a statement today in which he threatened to close many Italian universities because of their opposition to the government's program of reforms. The University of Naples has already been closed by Mussolini.

No Party Now Able To Rule

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The situation is unprecedented in political history. The three parties alike are powerless to govern. [illegible] differences may make a [illegible] possible. The only solution is possibly a temporary working arrangement. Political circles are greatly excited and assume that Mr. Baldwin will resign and the King will ask Lord Derby, as representing the strongest party, to form a Government. The Laborites are very pleased. The Liberals are somewhat chagrined at their losses to Labor, making them still the smallest party.

Compromise Is Only Way Out

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 8.—Amid the perplexity of trying to pierce the veil which obscures the future to foresee who will carry on the King's Government, it is noteworthy that Mr. Baldwin has little sympathy among newspaper commentators. The Liberal opinion may be crystallised as "Serve you right," while Conservatives are inclined to dwell on the folly of sacrificing a safe position against the advice of many Conservative leaders.

All are anxiously discussing the possibility of finding a greatest common measure agreement between his parties to carry on as long as possible. That means to avoid another election in the near future which in any case will probably merely reproduce the present situation. A coalition is also unpopular. Therefore, most of the suggestions run on lines of a single party forming the Government with a promise of another party's support on more or less contentious legislation, but which party will continue in office is at present a subject of much disagreement. The Conservatives are content to regard that Protection has been set back for many years while Liberals proclaim that it has been definitely killed.

An analysis or votes cast up to the present shows the following:

Conservative	5,417,094
Labor	4,477,617
Liberal	4,254,556

Laborites Find Cause For Joy

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The Labor headquarters this morning were jubilant at the result of the elections up to the present. They emphasised the disappearance of the Government majority and the fact that Labor could still claim to be the official Opposition. The

Labor successes are attributed to the intensive work of the Labor party during the last two years and also to its consistent and determined attitude with regard to unemployment. It is pointed out as very significant that the Conservatives have hitherto gained no seats from Labor. The defeat of Mr. Arthur Henderson is much regretted by the Laborites. It is pointed out that the Liberals and Conservatives combined against him, the Conservative candidate having withdrawn.

The Conservative head quarters are unwilling to make a statement with regard to the election before the returns are complete. The defeats are attributed entirely to the dear food cry, which the circumstances of a hurried election gave no time emectively to contradict.

Mr. Winston Churchill arrived in London at noon. He appeared in high spirits and declined to discuss the situation. He said that he had not heard the rumor that he would be invited to contest Dest Derby.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Lady Bonham Carter, leaving Glasgow today, expressed delight at the results. Mrs. Asquith exclaiming: "Isn't it wonderful?"

Six Ministers Are Defeated

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 8.—Six Ministers have been defeated. They include the Lord Advocate, Mr. William Watson, who did not hold a seat in the last Parliament, beaten by the Labor candidate at Carlisle, Major A Boyd-Carpenter, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. P. J. Ford, Junior Whip, and Major G. C. Tryon, the Minister of Pensions, who was beaten by the Liberal, Mr. Walter Runciman, at Brighton.

The state of the parties at the conclusion of the second day's results was:

Conservatives	259
Liberals	148
Labor	187
Independents	8

Sheffield is unchanged except for a Conservative gain from the Liberals.

At Newcastle the Liberals captured two Labor seats.

The Liberal, Mr. F. D. Acland, was re-elected for Tiverton with a majority of 3 out of a poll of 24,000.

The West Riding of Yorkshire returned 4 Conservatives, 5 Liberals and 10 Laborites, as compared with 5 Conservatives, 3 Liberals and 11 Laborites before the election.

Four Women Are Among Victors

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The Duchess of Atholl gained Kinross, defeating the Liberal, Mr. Molteno, with a majority of 650.

The Liberal, Lady Terrington, obtained a majority of 1682 in a triangular contest at Wycombe.

The Countess of Warwick was defeated.

Mrs. Wintringham (Liberal) was re-elected for Louth Division, Lincolnshire.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Postmaster-General and Sir John Norton Griffiths (both Conservatives) were re-elected for Colchester and Wandsworth, Central, respectively with reduced majorities.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the Home Secretary was re-elected for Oswestry, Shropshire.

Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, was re-elected for Norsham and Woring, Sussex.

Mr. Lloyd George's majority at Carnarvon was 5178.

Mr. Frank Hodges (Labor) gained Lichfield, defeating two Liberals.

Colonel Beauchamp-Williams (Labor) gained Kennington in a triangular contest.

Liberals Gain One Seat In Edinburgh

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—Edinburgh is now represented by one Conservative, 3 Liberals and one Laborite, as compared with 2 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and one Laborite at the last election. Glasgow is represented by 4 Conservatives, one Liberal and 10 Laborites, as compared with 5 Conservatives and 10 Laborites.

Mrs. Philipson (Liberal) was re-elected for Berwick-on-Tweed.

The Labor candidate, Mr. Tom Kennedy, gaind Kirkcaldy from a Liberal.

The Laborites, Messrs. Philip Snowden (Clone Valley), Sidney Webb (Seaham), W. Adamson (Fife, West), E. Schinwell (Linlithgow, East) and G. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley) were re-elected.

The Liberal, M. Comyns Carr, gained East Islington in a triangular contest. A woman doctor, Dr. Ethel Bentham (Labor) was at the bottom of the poll.

The Independent Conservative, Mr. Ferguson, gained Motherwell in a triangular contest defeating the Communist, Mr. J. T. Newbold, and the Liberal, Mr. Maxwell.

Lanarkshire is represented by 6 Laborites and one Conservative as compared with 5 Laborites, one Communist and one Conservative at the last election.

A Laborite gained Lanark at the expense of the popular Conservative, Captain W. E. Elliot.

The London boroughs, Lewisham, Paddington and Wandsworth are soldly Conservative. Poplar is solidly Labor. St. Pancras is now represented by 2 Laborites and one Conservative, and Southwark by 2 Laborites and one Liberal. Stepney is solidly Labor.

30 Conservatives Chosen In London

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—London is represented by 30 Conservatives, 11 Liberals, and 21 Laborites.

Fifeshire is unchanged.

Sir Hamar Greenwood (Liberal) was defeated at Sunderland, which is unchanged, Mr. W. Raine and Mr. L. Thompson (Conservatives) being re-elected.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative) was elected in a triangular contest at Hillhead, Glasgow.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's majority at Aberavon was 3512.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—Dorsetshire, Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire are unchanged.

Belfast is unchanged.

Gloucestershire is represented by 1 Conservative, 2 Liberals and 1 Laborite, as compared with 3 Conservatives, no Liberals and 1 Laborite at the last election.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Costello, gained Huntingdonshire from the Conservatives.

Mr. Baldwin and Sir Alfred Mond arrived at Paddington almost simultaneously from their constituencies.

The Premier was grave and uncommunicative, and curtly remarked that he had nothing to say with regard to the situation.

Sir Alfred Mond expressed the opinion that Mr. Baldwin would have to resign and Lord Derby, being more or less a Free Trader, might form a Government to carry on a policy of tarnquillity temporarily.

Scottish Burghs Are Little Changed

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The Scottish Burghs are little changed.

The East Riding of Yorkshire is solidly Conservative as the Liberals have lost a seat.

Cornwall is wholly Liberal.

In Cheshire the Conservatives have lost three seats to the Liberals, otherwise the position is unchanged.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—Oxfordshire and Worcestershire are unchanged.

Salop, which has hitherto been Conservative, is now represented by 2 Conservatives, 1 Liberal and 1 Laborite.

Somersetshire has returned 1 Conservative, 3 Liberals and 2 Laborites, as compared with 5 Conservatives and 1 Liberal in the last House.

Staffordshire is unchanged, except that the Laborite, Mr. Frank Hodges, has replaced the National Liberal at Lichfield.

Commander C. D. Burney has been elected for Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Notable gains have been two Laborites, including Miss Jewson, at Norwick, where Command E. Hilton-Young (Liberal) and Mr. G. H. Roberts (Labor) were among the four defeated: A Conservative at Mitcham from Labor: a Conservative at Holderness from a Liberal: and a Liberal at Brixton from a Conservative.

Lord Apsley (Conservative) was returned at the head of the poll at Southampton with Colonel E. K. Perkins (Conservative). There were six candidates.

Cumberland and Derbyshire are unchanged, except for one seat each gained by a Conservative and a Liberal.

In Devonshire the Liberals gained three seats from the Conservatives, but Tiverton has up to the present not been declared.

Essex has returned 4 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 2 Laborites, as compared with 6 Conservatives and 2 Liberals at the last election.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—Hampshire is unchanged with the exception of a Liberal gain from a Conservative.

Kent, which was formerly solidly Conservative, is now represented by 3 Conservatives, 2 Laborites and 1 Liberal.

Lancashire has returned 8 Conservatives, 6 Liberals and 4 Laborites, as compared with 11 Conservatives, 3 Liberals and 4 Laborites at the last election.

In Hertfordshire the Liberals have gained one seat from the Conservatives.

Captain Philipson (Liberal) the husband of Mrs. Philipson elected for Berwick-on-Tweed, was defeated at Wansbeck by the Labor candidate.

Major A. J. Edmondson (Conservative) was elected for Banbury, defeating the Liberal, Mr. C. B. Fry, and the Laborite, Captain E. N. Bennett.

Wiltshire is represented by 4 Liberals and one Conservative, as compared with 3 Conservatives and 2 Liberals in the last House.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire the Liberals gained a seat.

Suffolk and Lincolnshire are unchanged.

In Norfolk the Conservatives lost a seat to the Liberals who in turn lost a seat to Labor.

In Northumberland the Libearls gained a seat from the Conservatives.

Surrey is solidly Conservative.

In Northumberland the Liberals gained a seat from the Conservatives.

The Welsh counties are unchanged with the exception of one Liberal gain from Labor, but one return is outstanding.

The Scottish counties are incomplete, but it is notable that there has been up to the present a Conservative gain Roxburgh and Selkirkshires where are Earl of Dalkeith was returned in a triangular contest, and also in Moray and Nairn, while a Laborite gained Dumbartonshire.

The Liberal, Sir Charles Starmer, Managing Director of the Westminster Gazette, gained Cleveland in a triangular contest.

The Laborite, Mr. A. Clarke, gained Midlothian (Northern District) from the Conservatives in a triangular contest.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Liberte, commenting on the results hitherto known in Paris of the British elections, says that Mr. Baldwin seems to have grasped the hopelessness of the efforts made during the past 5 years to "continue to live as if there had been neither a war nor revolution in Europe" and has arrived at the conclusion that the restoration of Europe is a chimaera because the consequences of war and revolution are not effaced in a day.

(Reuter's Service)

Cheshire (Wirral Division)

Mr. S. R. Dodds (Liveral) 13,631

Mr. Gershom Stewart (Conservative) 11,791

A Liberal gain.

Mr. Ronald MacNeill, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was re-elected for Canterbury.

Sir John Simon (Liberal) was elected for Spen Valley, Yorkshire.

The Liberal and Labor gains, notably in the counties, are continuing. They include the Laborite, Mr. Climie, who ousted the Liberal leader, Sir Donald MacLean, in a triangular contest at Kilmarnock and the Liberal, Mr. J. W. Robinson, gained Chelmsford from the Conservative, Mr. E. G. Pretyman.

The Liberals however gained Gateshead and Eiland from the Labor party and on the other hand, the Laborites gained Mile End and Rotherham from the Conservatives. The majority at Rotherham was 2448. The Laborites elected include Messrs. Maxton, Noel Buxton, Ben Spoor, Patrick Hastings, Robert Smillie, Jack Jones and Will Thorne.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Premier, was defeated for Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire).

The Communist, Mr. J. T. W. Newbold, was defeated at Motherwell.

POLICE BAG MAN WITH TWO GUNS IN LODGING HOUSE

Gang Of Six Armed Robber Suspects Now Charged

Chief Detective Inspector Cruickshank bagged more firearms and another armed robbery suspect in a lodging house at 688 Fokien Road, Friday night.

The man was found to be in possession of an automatic pistol and a revolver, both fully loaded. He was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday together with five men arrested last week, one of them also in possession of arms. The six are alleged to be members of an armed robber gang which has committed a number of crimes in the Settlement. The case was remanded until December 21 by Assessor Farrajolo and Magistrate Loh.

Radio Fans Hear Coolidge Message

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 7.—By broadcasting millions of Americans heard President Coolidge deliver his message, caught every phrase and cheered with the Senators and Congresmen. President Coolidge's accents could be heard coming from open doorways or transoms in scores of New York shops.

New Remedy For Sleeping Sickness

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Dec. 7.—Professor Kleine, after two years of experimental work in Central and South Africa, has reported that excellent work has been done in fighting sleeping sickness there by the employment of a new remedy.

Sterling Breaks On New York Market

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 7.—Sterling broke three cents on the opening of the market today as a result of the British elections, but later recovered one cent. Francs and other Continental exchanges moved in sympathy.

U.S. Seeks Treaty On Lakes Waterway

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Dec. 7.—The United States has again enquired from Canada with regard to negotiations for a treaty permitting the construction of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence River.

A SERVICE THAT REACHES ALL OF CHINA

TIENTSIN

CHUNGKING SHANGHAI *Main Office*

FOOCHOW

THE AMERICAN - ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

"The Bank of Personal Service"

15 Nanking Road

Wrigley's Gum

Aids Digestion

Louise P. Brown

Philippine Embroideries

Showing a Beautiful Line of

NEGLIGES & SILK LINGERIE

in the latest tints sanctioned by Paris

Affiliated with the Jade Tree

21 WHANGPOO ROAD

ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION THAT IS *DISTINCTIVE* AND *DIFFERENT*

An Art Exhibit that you should see. First shipment ever made to the Far East.

DINNER AND BREAKFAST SETS in the Famous Blue Fluted Pattern

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Beautiful Figures, Vases, Amusing, Rollicking Figures of Animals, Birds, Cats, Dogs, Mice, Bears, Seals, Etc., Modelled by the leading sculptors of Denmark and Europe, and made in porcelain.

MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT DIFFERENT

STANDARD PRODUCTS Co., Inc.

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TEXACO MOTOR OILS

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A LOWER FIRE INSURANCE RATE MEANS LOWER RUNNING EXPENSES

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LOWEST RATES CLOSED OR OPEN MOTOR CARS

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MENNEN'S SHAVING CREAM

70 cts.

CALIFORNIA PHARMACY

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155 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Central 1805.

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The Very Latest in

JOHN B. STETSON VELOUR HATS

in Six Shades

Do your Picking while the Stock Lasts and Avoid Disappointment

Sizes 6¾ to 7¾

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We are the Sole Agents in the Far East for

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GIFT CALENDARS FOR 1924

We are showing a range of Really Attractive and unique Calendars in an extensive variety of designs. You cannot see them without thinking of some friend to whom one of these Calendars would make an appropriate gift. Call in and see them.

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The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Ltd.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

CHEESE

English Cheddar	per lb.	$1.00
French Camembert	each	1.10
Italian Gorgonzola	per lb.	1.75
Roquefort	per lb.	1.50
Stiltons (about 14 lbs.)	per lb.	1.85
Stiltons, Cut in Smaller Quantity	per lb.	2.00
The Abbey Cheese	each	0.65

A cream cheese with a delicate Cheddar flavor

Little Dutch	each	1.25

Nanking Road, Shanghai

DODGE BROTHERS

MOTOR CARS

COMPARISION IS INVITED

between the new Dodge Brothers Touring Cars and other four-cylinder cars sold in Shanghai at similar and higher prices.

The opinion of owners of these new cars is that they excel in riding comfort, smart appearance, and unfailing service. Favour us with a call and you will be convinced that their opinion is sound.

CHINA MOTORS

operating

The STAR GARAGE & The EASTERN GARAGE

Shanghai

and The YIH CHONG GARAGE, Peking

Head Office and Showroom

125, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

PRES. JEFFERSON BRINGS CHRISTMAS MAIL IN TODAY

President Cleveland Due On Next Tuesday

With a heavy Christmas mail from the United States, the President Jefferson will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle via Japan ports this afternoon, and docks at the China Merchants' Central Wharf around 3:30 o'clock. The liner brings 2,314 bags of mail, 2,000 tons of cargo and passengers for this port, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Tuesday.

Another President boat, the Cleveland, is due here from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports next Tuesday, and taking the next mail for the States, the Presidents Jackson and Taft are sailing for Seattle and San Francisco next Saturday.

The P. and O. liner Devanha, with mail for Europe, will leave Shanghai for London via ports early Tuesday afternoon, and the tender conveying passengers to the vessel is to leave the Customs jetty at noon. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty, between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Registered and ordinary letters to go on the Devanha will close at 8, and 10 a.m. Tuesday, and parcels should be posted before 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Soudan, another P. and O. boat, will also leave Shanghai for Bombay late this morning, and the outbound passenger tender sails from the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock.

Bringing the European mail of November 2, the M.M. steamer Paul Lecat, which was to leave Hongkong yesterday afternoon, is expected to dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf on Tuesday morning.

The Shanghai Mint

(Continued from Page 1)

and Shanghai Bank and the British Chambers of Commerce in China. In a friendly speech then delivered by the manager, Mr. G. H. Stitt, it was mentioned that the Indian Mints operated at two percent mint fee up till 1893. But the same two percent mint fee proved disastrous to the Hongkong Mint in 1867, the British Government having built a mint in Hongkong in 1867 to coin silver dollars for the Orient, subject to two percent fee. The dollars could not possibly be minted with the two percent fee, in competition with Mexican and other dollars, free of the fee and equally acceptable or more so. The mint was scrapped in a few months, and the machinery was junked and sold to Japan in 1868 and the dollar buried till 1895. Hongkong has never had a mint since.

Probably a recognition of these facts has caused the commission for the new Shanghai Mint to be eventually fixed at 1½ percent instead of two percent as orginally decided. If properly managed, the Shanghai Mint should prove economically beneficial to this country. Probably with the present new cabinet in power in Peking means will be found to finance the project and prevent its political control by outside interests. Probably, the newly organised Silver Export Association might divert and concentrate a great deal of its influence towards the encouragement of this Shanghai Mint completion.

REPORT SNOWFALL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 5.—Snow fell yesterday at Paomachang and further west.

News Brevities

A Chinese was arrested in a North Szechuen Road rooming house on Friday night by Inspector Cruikshank when a pistol and a revolver was discovered among his belongings. He will be charged in the Mixed Court.

* * *

The Chapoo police yesterday turned over to the Municipal police a Chinese they arrested several days ago in possession of a Mauser and five rounds of ammunition. He is being held pending inquiries concerning his recent activities.

* * *

The Cercle Sportif Francais announces that a play will be produced during January in English and any member interested in the production is invited to communicate immediately with Mr. L. H. Rawson, 51-B Kiangse Road, telephone Central 2367. The play is to be cast within the next few days.

* * *

Mr. E. B. Jones plead guilty to failing to stop for a traffic signal on Nanking Road when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday and was warned.

* * *

THE CHINA PRESS has received from the British-American Tobacco Company a beautiful Three Castles Cigarettes calendar for 1924. The calendar is made up of three very fine paintings of summery scenes and will make an excellent office or den hanging.

* *

A Chinese who attempted to board a tram in motion in Yangtszepoo on Friday afternoon fell to the ground and received injuries from which he died a short time later at St. Luke's Hospital.

* * *

Mr. Jubin Hsu of THE CHINA PRESS and Mr. Junius B. Wood, Far Eastern correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, returned from Nanking yesterday.

* * *

The Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Wednesday morning at 10.30 at the residence of Mrs. Joel Black, 545 Avenue Joffre. Informal talks on "Preserves and Jellies" with demonstrations will be given by Mrs. Black and Mrs. J. C. Clark. All ladies interested, whether members of the Department or not, are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

After striking for a considerable time, the painters in Shanghai resumed their work on Friday. Their wages were increased from 25 cents to 31 cents daily.

* * *

The conductor of a Hwo Wei lottery found running at 26 Kashing Road was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday and ten others found in the place were fined $3 each.

* * *

Members of the Y. M. C. A. took an excursion to the Chung Wha Book Company yesterday.

* * *

Members of the Music Department of the A. W. C. are reminded of the informal meeting which will be held at the Club Rooms at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, December 11. A short musical program will be given consisting of vocal numbers by Mesdames Isherwood, Tinkham, and Kerr, Piano solos by Miss Wilson and a trio by Mrs. M. P. Walker and the Misses Jansen. All club members are invited to attend.

* * *

Dr. C. S. Miao of Shanghai College will address the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Martyrs' memorial Hall.

* * *

A preliminary meeting for the establishment of a Chinese Mechanics Society was held yesterday at 195 Hsin Hsin Lee, East Wuchang Road. A provisional committee was elected under Chang Hui-chuan. It was decided to hold an inauguration meeting on Christmas Day.

* * *

The erection of a seven-story building to house the newly organised Sun Sun Company, department store, will begin on the site opposite the Town Hall on New Years Day.

* * *

A Chinese chauffeur who failed to appear in the Mixed Court on November 22 to answer charges of reckless driving and injuring a pedestrian was fined $50 for contempt of court by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang yesterday. He was further ordered to pay $30 compensation to the injured man.

* * *

A coolie found guilty of participating in the highway robbery of a Japanese named M. Yoshikawa on Ward Road on October 30, when $2,150 was stolen, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and expulsion from the Settlement by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court yesterday. Two other Chinese had been sentenced previously to five-year terms in the same case. The Japanese was on his way to a factory in Wayside with the payroll when he was set upon.

Mother Love

is a great source of human happiness but cannot alone bring the blessing of health to your little one, who must be nourished and strengthened by the best of all strength-makers—

Scott's Emulsion

Best for children.

Just as good for adults.

Plans Removal Of Seat Of Kiangsu Rule To Soochow

Gentry Here Also Favors Calling Of New Parliament

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Nanking, Dec. 8.—Members of the Jenshai, a political organisation consisting of Parliamentarians, are joining with the important members of the Kiangsu gentry in advocating the removal of the civil administration to Soochow in order to exempt the work of the provincial government from military interference. They also favor the calling of a third national parliament, elected in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Roumania Sells Coal Oil Holdings

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Dec. 7.—The Roumanian government has sold a part of its holdings in the Roumanian coal oil industry to a French syndicate in order to obtain means for paying the interest on foreign loans. The export duties have been found insufficient for this purpose.

Gold Pieces Are Coined By Soviet

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Dec. 7.—The Soviet government is coining new tenrouble gold pieces which contain an amount of gold equal to one pound sterling and one and three-quarters pence each.

UNION CHURCH LADIES HOLD SALE OF WORK

A most successful sale of work was held yesterday at the Union Church Hall by the Union Church Ladies' Society in aid of local charities and of the Blind and Limbless Soldiers and Sailors of the United Kingdom.

The sale was opened by Mrs. G. H. Stitt, who was introduced by the Rev. Rowland, pastor of the Union Church. Mrs. Stitt expressed her pleasure at being invited to open the sale and said that she recognised the splendid work done by the Union Church Ladies' Society. Up to the present time the Society had sent home to the hospitals for these limbless soldiers and sailors no less than £6,000, besides devoting one-third of the receipts from such similar affairs to local charity work.

Little Miss Roberta Fryer presented Mrs. Stitt with a beautiful bouquet at the conclusion of her speech and the large gathering present than circulated about the various stalls, where a bewildering vista of delightful articles was on display. It is hoped that the sale this year will eclipse those of previous seasons.

Make Report On Trevessa Sinking

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the Trevessa in the Indian Ocean on June 4 found that she sank through springing a leak but there was no evidence to justify a positive finding with regard to the cause, the Board did not consider any individual blameworthy.

The boats were properly equipped and fine seamanship was displayed by the officers and crews.

Warlike Moves Are Denied By Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

port of the remittance of money to Fukien, it is even more ridiculous, because Kiangsu is at present undergoing a period of unparalelled financial stringency and we have absolutely no funds to spare for other provinces."

Asked what he and Marshal Chi thought of the plan for a round table conference suggested by Sir Robert Hotung, General Liu said:

"Our Tuchun is very enthusiastic about Sir Robert's suggestion. It is in full accord with General Chi's desire to have early internal peace and Sir Robert's views received unqualified support from us when he presented them during his sojourn here. In fact, it was through General Chi's recommendations that Marshal Wu Pei-fu agreed to receive Sir Robert, who is coming here again after his visit in Hankow.

SIR ROBERT A PATRIOT

"We hope by the time Sir Robert returns to Nanking, he will have his detailed plan ready so that we may carry it out immediately to effect internal peace. Sir Robert is very sincere in his advocacy. He is doing this with the most patriotic motives."

Coming to the question of the controversy between Kiangsu and Shanghai over the appointment of a successor to General Hsu Kuo-liang, the Chief of the Constabulary, General Liu intimated that while the Tuchun has no direct interest in the matter, the Civil Governor, Han Kuo-chun, is firm in his decision to appoint his own man to fill the vacancy.

"Shanghai is part and parcel of the Kiangsu province," said General Liu. "It might have been alienated from the province for military purposes, but the civil appointments are still vested in the Governor of Kiangsu, who is the only official who has the right to recommend the appointment of General Hsu's successor.

"Governor Han was serving in his present capacity when General Hsu was appointed. We have the records still on file that Hsu's appointment was first recommended by Governor Han and then approved by the Central Government. This precedent was clearly established and the governor today is resolved to assert his right, and his action is endorsed by the leading gentry of Kiangsu.

GENTRY MEDIATING

"Although the situation is deadlocked, there is no possibility of a breach between Nanking and Shanghai on account of this. Members of the gentry of both Nanking and Shanghai are actively mediating and we believe that an early settlement will be effected to the satisfaction of both interests."

General Liu is in the prime of life. A good conversationalist, he listens intently to all news about other parts of China. The Loyang movements interest him greatly, but he intimated that while his Tuchun, has political affiliation with General Wu Pei-fu, it did not necessarily follow that General Chi endorses the militaristic policy of the Loyang marshal. General Liu is acting for General Chi as the latter is down with an attack of influenza.

Dr. Brinkley Will Arrive Here Today

(Continued from Page 1)

surgeons, including two or three of those present at the meeting, had already performed similar operations, transplanting the glands of other animals to animals of a different species, or to human beings.

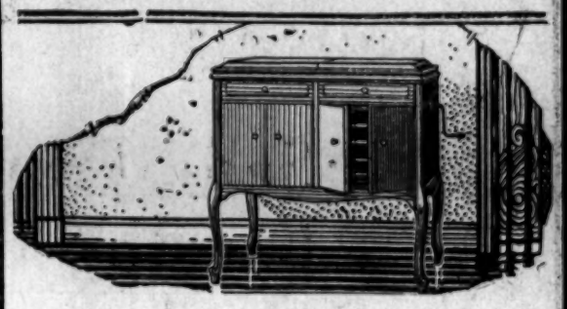
ARRIVES TODAY

Dr. Brinkley arrives on the President Jefferson, which is due to dock at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brinkley and by another member of the staff of the Brinkley-Jones hospital at Milford, Kansas, where the operation is an every day occurence. Dr. Brinkley made reservations at the Astor House several days ago by cable and will stop there during his stay in Shanghai. He has already received a number of communications there through his secretary, Mr. Robert North cliff.

SHELL CO. DIVIDEND

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, Dec. 7.—The Shell Transport and Trading Co. has declared a dividend of two shillings free from tax.



See and Hear This New Victrola

We will glady play any Victor records for you and show you how this instrument can easily be yours.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

37 Nanking Road

Victor Distributors

ACIDUM ACETYLO SALICYLICUM

Gehe & Co.

Tablets of 7 1-8 gr.

Acetylo-Salicylic Acid of well-known highest quality

Gehe's Acetylo-Salicylic tablets are preferred for their absolute purity and efficiency.

Indication for use: Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Influenza

Sole Agents: **J. LAMBOOY & CO.**

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Shanghai Dispensary, Hankow Road
Talow Dispensary, Canton Road

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

Manufacturers the Best of Waters

Under the Best of Conditions

They are Pure and Popular

Office and Factory.

134 North Szechuen Road, Telephone No. N. 759

Depot: 11 Ningpo Road, Telephone C. 2726

Telephone: North 195

R. B. WOOD, Manager

CHRISTMAS SALE

Here is your opportunity to BUY at
LOW PRICES your XMAS GIFTS

SILK SOCKS AND STOCKINGS

in all sizes and colours

Woollen Dress Material, Pure Wool Sweaters, Vests, Underwear etc., etc.

Cigarette Cases, Leather Bags in latest style.

CHOICE SELECTION of TOYS

MONEY SAVING SALE

Commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th

Call in and see

INDUSTRIAL AGENTS CO.

and

CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS

Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road

Near Chinese Post Office

63699

Isn't this what you want in a cigarette?

A cigarette that's mild and yet lets you know you're smoking.

A cigarette that's blended to give you every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor.

A cigarette that tastes right all day long whether you smoke three or twenty.

A cigarette that *satisfies*.

If *this* is what you want in a cigarette, *try* Chesterfield.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

Of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

They Satisfy

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

four wheel brake
Buicks do not skid on wet streets!

San Francisco Officials had this truth conclusively proven—

These tests were made on a slippery pavement :

In a series of comparative demonstrations made between a two-wheel brake car and six four-wheel brake Buick roadsters, six-cylinder models, which were delivered on Tuesday, October 23, to the San Francisco Fire Department, the results tabulated below were proven.

The demonstrations were made in the presence of Mayor Rolph, the San Francisco Board of Fire Commissioners, Acting Chief Fire Engineer T. J. Murphy, two score of city officials and approximately 2500 spectators.

A TWO WHEEL BRAKE CAR
traveling 32 miles an hour **TURNED HALF WAY AROUND** when brakes were applied.

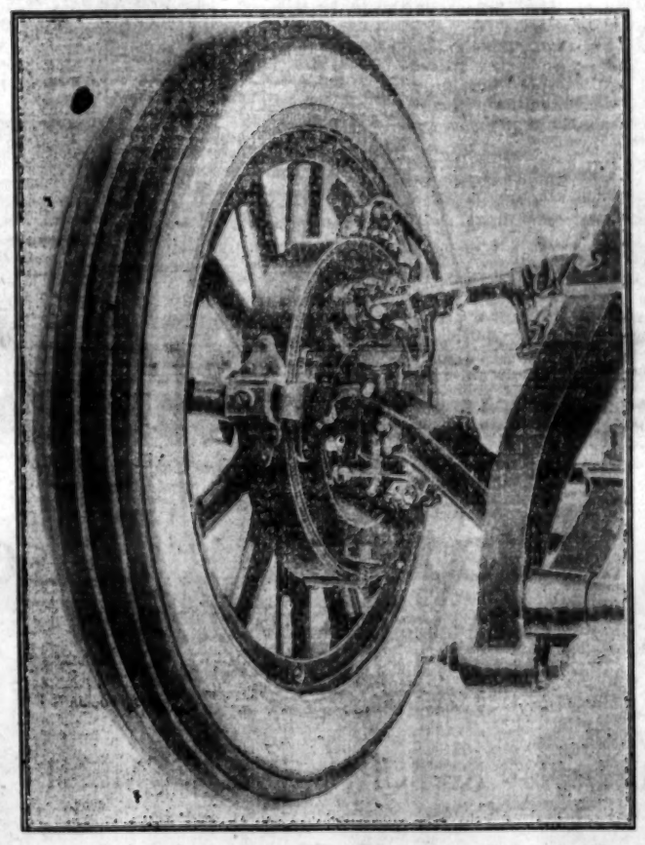
A TWO WHEEL BRAKE CAR
traveling 30 miles an hour **TURNED COMPLETELY AROUND** when brakes were applied.

A FOUR WHEEL BRAKE BUICK
traveling 25 miles an hour was **STOPPED WITHOUT A SKID** in 9 feet.

A FOUR WHEEL BRAKE BUICK
traveling 25 miles an hour was **STOPPED WITHOUT A SKID** in 12 feet.

A FOUR WHEEL BRAKE BUICK
traveling 25 miles an hour around a turn, was **STOPPED WITHOUT A SKID** in 10 feet.

A FOUR WHEEL BRAKE BUICK
WITH SMOOTH TREAD TIRES traveling 30 miles an hour was **STOPPED WITHOUT A SKID** in 12 feet.



BUICK 1924—It's a great car!

FOURS AND SIXES

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
SHANGHAI

Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

TIENTSIN CHEFOO PEKING

Buick

NEW COMMUNITY CHURCH WILL BE IN TUDOR STYLE

Announce Plans For Structure On Avenue Petain

The Tudor type of architecture was unanimously adopted by Community Church for the style of the new church which is to be build on Avenue Petain across from the American School. A special meeting of the congregation was held last Wednesday evening when 160 sat down to a turkey dinner at the Navy Y.M.C.A.

The sentiment was at first divided between the colonial and the tudor. After the presentation of the arguments pro and con for the two styles, an unofficial vote was taken which showed that about one tenth of those present favored the colonial. When it was seen that the great majority were in favor of the tudor, the fine spirit of the whole meeting was manifested in a motion that a unanimous vote be given for the tudor. This was done.

The congregation also agreed on the general layout of the buildings. The main axis of the church plant is to be parallel with Avenue Petain. The large auditorium to be erected on the south, the smaller auditorium on the north with the Sunday School unit in between. Provision is being made for the erection of a parsonage on the church lot, and perhaps the laying out of two tennis courts.

With the approval of the congregation, the church's architect, Mr. Joel Black, is now working on the details of the interior. It is hoped that active work on the construction can be started in the early part of next year.

Capt. Amakasu Is Given Sentence Of 10 Years In Prison

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Nagasaki, Dec. 7.—A court martial today sentenced Captain Amakasu to ten years' imprisonment and Sergeant Mori to three years' imprisonment for the murder of the prominent Socialist, Mr. Osugi, and his wife and nephew.

Big Haul Of Gamblers Made By The Police; Den Operator Jailed

As the result of two raids by the police Friday evening 73 men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with gambling. The proprietor of a den at 303 Woochang Road was fined $50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, and 34 gamblers were fined $5 each.

In the second case, the proprietor of a den at 71 Si Gee Bai Ka, where 38 men were gathered in by Inspector Elliott and a squad of other police officers, pleaded that he was by ordinary an honest hawker, but that now he was sick and his only means of earning a living was by running gambling games. He said he had only been operating for three or four days, but police information is to the effect that the den was a notorious one. The principal accused was given a month's imprisonment and the others paid fines of $5 each.

United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, December 10, 1923.
3.00 p.m.

Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation. Objection to receiver's schedule and motion. Shoop and Chalaire; Williams, Franklin and Faison; Rodger and Husar; Haskell and Moss; Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan; F. A. Bowen, receiver.

Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express and Storage Co. On demurrer.

V. R. Char and L. K. Kentwell; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Motion for stay of execution, Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 1506, The Fur and Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd. Motion for new trial. R. T. Evans, Esquire; Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 2337, Thornett and Fehr v. Viloudaki and Co. On demurrer, and motion to strike. Hansons; Davies and Bryan; J. W. Rice, Esq.

Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation. On motion to allow photographing document, etc. W. Y. Char and L. K. Kentwell; Shoop and Chalaire.

U. S. SILENT ON PLANS FOR GERMAN LOAN

No Official Word Received By Reparations Commission

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Reparations Commission devoted yesterday morning to ordinary business. It has not yet received any official communication concerning the plan for a German loan from the United States.

The Journal des Debats quotes the passage on debts in President Coolidge's address to Congress, "without assuming the role of a pitiless creditor, the American Government maintains the principle that financial obligations are the same as moral obligations, the accomplishment of which is demanded by international honor and good faith." The newspaper adds that "France is resolved to pay her debts but for the very reason given by President Coolidge she herself too wishes to be paid." The end of the message moreover seems to show the agreement of the policy of the two countries on this essential point. 'We have declared," says President Coolidge, "that France must be paid and that Germany must be revived."

Two Foreigners Prosecuted For Bicycle Thefts

A fifteen-year-old Esthonian boy, Waldeman Tensen, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with the theft of a bicycle belonging to M. S. Maltzeff from the Russian Church in Paoshan Road. Owing to his youth he was let off with a caution, but was ordered expelled from the Settlement.

Another case of a bicycle theft by a foreigner and one which brought a severer sentence was brought yesterday against N. Sergeyev, an unemployed Russian living at 261 Paoshan Road. Sergeyev was charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to Mr. A. Portaria from outside the Portuguese Club Friday night. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang and at the expiration of his term will be handed over to the Chinese authorities for deportation.

U. S. DEBT CUT $614,000,000 IN PAST YEAR

Treasury Department's Report Tells Of Economies Effected

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon in his annual report to Congress announced the reduction of the nations debt by $614,000,000 in the past year through the exercise of the most rigid economy and the application of business principles to the Government's finances.

The report contains Mr. Mellon's letter to President Coolidge to the effect that granting the Soldiers' Bonus would postpone tax reductions for many years.

Mr. Mellon makes the expected recommendation of a $200,000,000 reduction in taxes. He states that by cutting the surtax on large incomes to a maximum of 25 per cent, there would actually be an increased amount of Government receipts by 1926.

The Secretary of the Treasury is of opinion that the appropriation of $23,000,000 for increasing the number of coastguard vessels might help to cut down to a minimum the operation of rum smugglers.

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Treasury Department has drafted for presentation to Congress a bill embodying the plan for tax reductions advocated by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The draft of the bill has been sent to the White House for approval by President Coolidge before it is submitted.

Temple Of Heaven Laboratory Suffers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 5.—The Research Laboratory at the Temple of Heaven, which was under the supervision of an international board of trustees, is suffering from the general financial stringency. According to report the Government has requested the Diplomatic Body to guarantee the maintenance expenses, and now it is asserted that the Diplomatic Body has pointed out that it is the duty of the Government to do so.

Calvin Coolidge

President of the United Sates

Says this of Insurance:

"Every insurance policy is a declaration of independence, a charter of economic freedom. He who holds one has overcome adversity.

"He who sells an insurance policy sells a certificate of character, an evidence of good citizenship, an unimpeachable title to the right of self-government.

"There is no argument against the taking of life insurance. It is established that the protection of one's family, or those near to him, is the one thing most to be desired, and there is no medium of protection that is better than life insurance. Our government has given close attention to the insurance companies, and they are on so sure a foundation that it is in substance a guaranteed method of protection for our people."

The Asia Life Insurance Co.

Incorporated

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Branch Offices

Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hankow and Canton

New Maxim's Cafe

57-59 Avenue Edouard VII

ANNOUNCE

TRIUMPHANT RETURN ENGAGEMENT

The s.s. President Jefferson's Seattle Jazz Hounds

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT ONLY

THE GREATEST JAZZ BAND
In The U.S.A.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BEST BAND
In The Orient

HARRY KERREY
And His Five Mad Wags

2 Bands—Augmented. Continuous Dancing

ALL ABOARD, LETS GO

No Admission

Personal Director:—
IRWIN C. TOURELL

AT OUR STORE
FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS REQUIREMENTS

Dessert Plums	$1.00	for	Four Pounds	American Brazil nuts	$1.00	for	Two Pounds
Evaporated Apricots	$1.00	„	Two Pounds	„ Filbert nuts	$1.00	„	Two Pounds
„ Apple rings	$1.00	„	Three Pounds	„ Pecan nuts	$1.00	„	Two Pounds
„ Peaches	$1.00	„	Three Pounds	„ Almonds	$1.00	„	Two Pounds
„ Pears	$1.00	„	Two Pounds	Dromedary Dates	$1.00	„	Two Packets
Muscat Raisins	$1.00	„	2½ Pounds	Golden „	$1.00	„	Two Pounds
Pudding „	$1.00	„	Three Pounds	English Walnuts	$1.00	„	Five Pounds
Seeded „ sw	$1.00	„	Three Packets	Fancy Figs	$1.00	„	Five Packets
Seedless „ sw	$1.00	„	Three Packets	Dried „	$1.00	„	Three Pounds
Green Apples	$1.00	„	Six Pounds	Delmonte Peaches	$1.00	„	3 No. 1 tins
Red „	$1.00	„	Five Pounds	„ Pears	$1.00	„	3 No. 1 tins
American Brown Sugar	$1.00	„	Three Pounds	„ Apricots	$1.00	„	3 No. 1 tins
„ Icing „	$1.00	„	Four Pounds	American Potatoes	$1.00	„	Twelve Pounds
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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 21st May 1923. 62884

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

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60 Cents

USED CARS

COUPE, four seater, Dodge Bros. Always owner driven, engine and generator recently overhauled, steel spring bumpers front and rear, dome light, rear vision mirror, new floor rug, spare rim and tire, four tires new since July 1st, now in paint shop, will be ready about two weeks. Owner going home. Apply to Box 1021, THE CHINA PRESS.
64015 D 13

FOR SALE: Buick six cylinder touring, perfect running order, Tls. 1,200. Address: 1303, Rue Lafayette.
64005 D 14

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63913 D 9

HOUSES TO LET

ADVERTISER desires to transfer present residence to party interested for reasonable remuneration, house situated in quite locality around Range Road, with or without furniture. Apply to Box 1030, THE CHINA PRESS.
64051 D 12

SEMI-DETACHED new houses, with garden, garage, and sanitary installations, Connaught Road, (near Hart Road). Ready for tenancy February first. Apply C. S. Liu, No. 134, Szechuen Road, Venus Life Building.
64037

TO LET, from 1st, March 1924, in Baikal Road, (Wayside). Unfurnished house consisting of four large rooms, attic, garage, servants' quarters, garden, etc. Fittings and fixtures to be taken over. Moderate rental. For further particulars, apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS.
64057 D 9

HOUSE to let, 410, Rue Lafayette, four rooms, one bathroom, attic, one garage, modern installation, monthly rental Taels 75. Apply within.
64055

NEAR Hongkew Park. House of four large rooms, two attic rooms, two glassed sun porches, four small rooms, tennis court, etc. Recently oil painted and decorated throughout. A rare opportunity. $70. Will sell or rent furniture. Address to Box 1035, THE CHINA PRESS.
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BRITISHER proceeding home wishes transfer house, six large, three small rooms, fully furnished, four bathrooms and all conveniences. Very suitable for boarding house. Absolute sacrifice. View 12 to 3, 95 Range Road.
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HOUSE. Key. Five rooms, Dixwell Road. Electric light, furniture, kitchen utensils, linen, etc., everything first class order. Owned by foreigner. Good bathroom. Rent $14.00 for $650.00 cash. Apply to Box 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.
63977 D 9

TO LET, from January 1st, 1924, a large six room foreign residence, with all modern conveniences, central heating, garage, garden, located in French Concession. Unfurnished, Rental Tls. 175 per month. Apply to Asia Realty Co. 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65.
No. 17

TO LET, cosy and attractive, fully furnished bungalow, Route Lafayette, best part of French Concession. Comprising, drawing and dining room, boudoir, bedroom, three small attic rooms, bathroom with modern sanitation, electric and gas system, hot and cold water garage, servants' quarters and garden. Rental Tls. 150 monthly. Apply to Box No. 1005, THE CHINA PRESS.
63970 D 9

TO LET, in Western district, furnished six-roomed house, with two small rooms, two bathrooms, three verandahs, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 70. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at reasonable figure. Apply to Box 1006, THE CHINA PRESS.
63971 D 9

SEMI-Foreign house, five rooms at Dah Shing Fong, east Heng Peng Road off Darroch Road. Rental $45.50. Please Apply to Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. or No. 17 Dah Shing Fong.
63918 D 11

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, flat of two rooms, bath, modern sanitation convenient to Columbia Country Club. Meals can be served as desired. Private home. American lady. Telephone West 4159. 14, Route de Grouchy.
64042 D 12

CLEAN and airy flats to let, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah, newly painted and newly furnished, $75, unfurnished $65. Including tax, light, water, telephone. Western district. Apply to Box 1034, THE CHINA PRESS.
64060 D 12

TO LET, a flat of four or six rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, etc. On 81, Weihaiwei Road. Apply from 9-12 and 2-5.
64020 D.12

TO LET, apartment of two large rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, box room, Northern district. Apply to Box 1016, THE CHINA PRESS.
64001 D 9

TO LET, modern apartments at 392 Route Ferguson provided flush toilets and central heating near to tram car stop. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136 Szechuen Road, Telephone 7211-2.
63922 D.9

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOOK salesman wanted, reputable sets, commission basis. State qualifications in detail. Address to Box 1020, THE CHINA PRESS.
64014 D 9

WANTED, men, Chinese, to learn to sell life insurance, small salary and commission. Call Monday morning, December 10th, between 9 and 12. F. L. Tinkham, 17, Jinkee Road.
64011 D 9

WANTED, by American firm, competent stenographer, permanent position. Reply stating qualifications, salary wanted, etc., to Box No. 1029, THE CHINA PRESS.
64042

CHINESE motor car salesman wanted. Must have experience as automobile salesman, good references and good family connections. Answers treated strictly confidential. A good opportunity for a good man. Address Box No. 1028, THE CHINA PRESS.
64040 D 12

THE Asia Life Insurance Co., and the American-Asiatic Underwriters, large affiliated life, fire and marine insurance organizations with branches and extensive business throughout China, are in need of aggressive, capable men. The work involves a period of technical training, and applicant must prove both sales ability and genuine capacity for getting on with Chinese. Branch offices and other openings in prospect. Call for Vice-President at 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.
64045 D 12

ADVERTISER will be obliged to any one who can recommend a good house boy and good cook by writing to Box 1010, THE CHINA PRESS.
63983

INTERPRETER, experienced and with good connections, wanted by known law office. Reply to Box 1026, THE CHINA PRESS.
64023 D.9

WANTED, an experienced law interpreter. Must state qualifications and experience. Apply to Box 1015, THE CHINA PRESS.
63994 D 11

WANTED competent caterer with full crew to undertake Hotel and cafe outport. Must furnish cash guarantee. Apply office Kalee Hotel.
63958 D 9

WANTED—clean cut, energetic men who are ambitious for their future. West Coast Life will offer to such men maximum returns for their efforts and the opportunity to build up an independent income. Write—W. R. Rice & Company, General Agents, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.
63951 D 11

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.
T. F. 158

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE space on ground floor, Szechuen Road between Nanking and Kiukiang Roads, in the heart of the business section, suitable for banking, insurance or high class show rooms. Space 1,500 square feet. Tls. 300 per month. Apply to Box 1031, THE CHINA PRESS.
64052 D 15

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.
T. F. 141

TO LET, bright airy office rooms, centrally and conveniently located. Also godown space in Hongkew district. Reasonable rent. For details, apply Asia Realty Company 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65.
No. 12

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

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Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Vacant with Board one large furnished room with bath room attached also one small room.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
To let with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

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61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant.
30847

PENSION de famille Francaise, near French Club, one nice single room, with separate and modern bath, permanent hot water, first class cooking. 127, Route Vallon.
64063 D 11

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64053 D 9

TO LET, in new boarding house, centrally located, near Bund and Gardens opposite British Consulate, in nicest part of town, single and double rooms, running hot and cold water. Excellent board and attendance. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. Fowler, 11, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64048 D 9

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms. Good food and service. Apply 103, Bubbling Well Road, (near Race Course.) Tel. West 805.
64047 D 15

LARGE comfortably furnished room, bathroom attached, suitable for couple or two friends. Garage. Tel. West 3941, or call 8, Yates Road.
64050 D 9

CENTRAL district, to let, one single furnished room, with or without board. 19A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848.
64006 D 13

ROOMS to let, with board or without. Apply No. 12, Kungping Road. Tel. North 3325.
64026 D.9

TO LET, large well furnished bed-sitting room, with private bath. No board. Kitchenette if required. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855.
64027

QUIET comfortable home for business ladies, in Range Road district. Plain English food. Reasonable terms. Furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board. Apply to Box 1024, THE CHINA PRESS.
64022 D.14

TO LET, several rooms with bathroom in Hongkew District very near Quinsan Garden. Apply to Box 974, THE CHINA PRESS.
63962

MELBOURNE House, 12a, Quinsan Gardens. To let, well furnished front balcony room, private bath, geyser, etc, full board, suitable married couple, also small room. Terms moderate. Tel. N. 63.
63995 D 9

TO LET, one furnished room, attached bath, excellent food, 106 Bubbling Well Road, very near Race Course.
63978 D 9

TO LET, near Race Course, comfortably furnished rooms one or two full board and all usual conveniences. Tel. W. 2218. Apply to 16 Weihaiwei Road.
63946 D 15

TO LET, well furnished suite of three rooms, with kitchen and bath, centrally located, sanitary plumbing, modern conveniences. Furniture to be taken over at moderate rate, Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS.
63909 D 9

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table, Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101. Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.
52518

MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bath rooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. 'Phone W. 1215.
63605

7, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Large well furnished attic room, with bathroom attached, suitable for one or two gentlemen, also one single room. Good food and attendance. Tel. W. 2644.
63856 D 9

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOUSE-BOY, also good cook, desires position in American home. Apply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
64058 D 9

POSITION wanted by a well educated young Chinese, with knowledge of general office work. Willing to start at moderate salary. Apply to Box 998, THE CHINA PRESS.
63957

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

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64016 D.9

AMERICAN, girl, thoroughly experienced secretary stenographer, also statistical research work, interested permanent, whole or part time employment. Apply to Box 1017, THE CHINA PRESS.
64008 D 9

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Terms very reasonable. Translations French, German, Russian and Danish. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351.
63980

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EXPERT silk inspector open for engagement, having agency and connections in Europe. Good opportunity for any concern. Wishing to start the silk trade. Apply to Box 1004, THE CHINA PRESS.
63968 D 9

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HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWLY built, four-roomed house, in Route Boissezon, with kitchen, bath, cellar, garage, servants' quarters, etc., and small garden. Price Tls. 15,000. Apply to Box 1019, THE CHINA PRESS.
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63031

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63937

PEKINGNESE, university graduate, experienced in teaching Mandarin, seeks engagement to teach Mandarin. Apply Mr. Pin, 414, Jurkiang Road, Hongkew.
63988 D 9

MISCELLANEOUS

ADHERENTS of Churches of Christ and or disciples of Christ, wishing to join in a local fellowship, apply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.
63890

EXCHANGE AND MART

THE Lotus Flower. Unusual Chinese embroidered calendars and inexpensive gifts. A special rate of Changsha cross stitch. 25, Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate, one block from Astor Hotel.
64059 D 9

FOR SALE: Two fine Japanese spaniel pups, three months old. Apply 29, Baikal Road.
64007 D 11

SZECHUAN crepe, lovely for men's shirts. Cross stitch Swatow embroidery and many charming novelties are to be found at 93 Avenue du Roi Albert. Open mornings from Monday until Friday. Tel. W. 4076. Womans Exchange.
63945

SPECIAL wholesale prices. White Calico quality No. 677, 35" X 42 yards $16. Longcloth No. 500, 36" X 40 yards $30. Nainsook N. S. K. O. 40" 12 yards $11. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Sundries Department. 5th floor. 21, Jinkee Road.
63427 C

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 76

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F. 8

SINGER Sewing machine, good condition, sound order. Also cyclopedia of applied electricity, seven volumes complete, excellent bound, as new, splendid Christmas gifts. Reasonable. Apply to Box 1007, THE CHINA PRESS.
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AXMINSTER rug, 9 by 12, first class condition. Sale price 60 taels. Call East 465, or 80, Yangtszepoo Road.
64038 D 9

FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle, model 9; used three months, excellent running condition. Price reasonable. Apply Johansson, 91, Yuyuen Road. West 2276.
64041 D 12

FOR SALE: Ladies karakul coat, deer skin coat, ermine fur scarf. Address to Box 1027, THE CHINA PRESS.
64039 D 12

FOR SALE, Famous old type Persian carpet, 6' by 3½', lady's toilet set, crystal with silver, bear skin rug and Russian nickel samovar. Apply between 1-6 p.m. 42, Ward Road.
64031 D.9

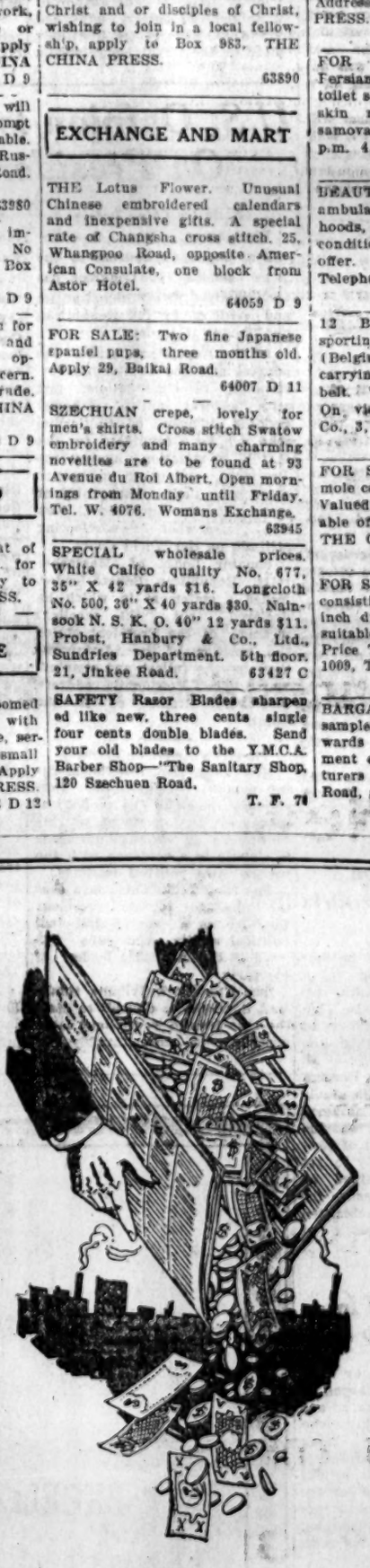
BEAUTIFUL home made perambulator Winter and Summer hoods, two spare tyres, in A. 1. condition, for sale $80 or nearest offer. Apply 504, Rue Lafayette, Telephone West 3162.
64034 D.11

12 BORE Browning Automatic sporting gun, from Herstal-Liege (Belgium), in velvet lined leather carrying case, leather cartridge belt. Taels 160 or nearest offer. On view: The Lazard-Godehaux Co., 3, Kiukiang Road, 4th floor.
64034 D.11

FOR SALE: One lady's Scotch mole coatee, ermine collar, (new). Valued $550. Will accept reasonable offer. Address to Box 1023, THE CHINA PRESS.
64017 D.9

FOR SALE, set of electric clocks consisting of Master clock and 4-12 inch dials, can be seen working, suitable for an office or school. Price Tls. 100.00 Apply to Box 1009, THE CHINA PRESS.
63951 D 9

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 220



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BRIDEGROOM ASKS THAT WEDDING BE DECLARED NULL

Question Of Parental Power Raised In Mixed Court Suit

The question of a Chinese parent's powers in arranging his son's wedding, and whether those powers prevail over the son's non-consent was raised in an interesting case which came before the Mixed Court yesterday.

The case is brought by Mr. Sidney A. Moss of the law firm of Haskell and Moss, on behalf of Kao Pan-yung, son of Kao Fung-chee, a superintendent of the Commercial Press, the young man seeking the annulment of a marriage arranged by his father to take place on December 1, 1922, when a ceremony was held. The intended bridegroom, who is a former student of Columbia University and engaged in private banking business here, alleged that his consent to the marriage was not given and he did not attend the ceremony. He now asks that the marriage be declared null and void and of no effect.

Judgment by default was asked in court yesterday, no reply having been filed to the original petition. This application was disallowed and the case was adjourned to permit filing of a reply.

Messrs. Rodger and Husar will appear on behalf of the girl, Wah Kwai-ying, whom Kao Fung-chee recognises as his daughter-in-law and the elder Kao is represented by Mr. Alexander Ting.

Jefferson Jazz Artists To Play At New Maxim's

Sunday night amusement seekers are in for a rare treat tonight at New Maxim's Cafe, according to Irwin C. Tourell, manager of New Maxim's. Tourell last night received a radio message from the S. S. President Jefferson, which is due in Shanghai this afternoon, that the President Jefferson jazz band will be on hand at the cafe this evening to help enliven proceedings.

The Jefferson jazz purveyors are known throughout the Orient, not only because of their tuneful dance music, but more so, perhaps, because each member of the organisation is a real vaudeville artist with specialities all his own. Each will put on his act at New Maxim's tonight, and in addition Harry Kerrey and his Five Mad Wags will be among those present to lend all the help they can.

As a due tribute to this special program, New Maxim's will be open until 3 o'clock tonight.

Swiss Start Probe Of Opium Exports

(Reuter's Service)

Berne, Dec. 7.—In the National Council today replying to a Socialist interpellation with regard to "export under false declarations of great quantities of opium, cocaine and morphia, especially from Basle", M. Motta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that indisputably the opium question had assumed such a character that it was the Council's duty from point of view of international solidarity to get the 1912 Convention ratified as soon as possible. A measure for ratification would be submitted to Parliament in the spring at the latest.

One Is Arrested In Armed Robbery Case

A Chinese arrested by the Settlement police was charged at the Mixed Court yesterday as one of a gang of armed robbers who looted a house in the Hong Tsung village, outside the Settlement, early Friday morning, when clothing, money and jewelry to the amount of $2,500 was stolen. The case was remanded one week to permit the police to make further inquiries.

Huang Fu Resigns Post On Commission

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 5.—Mr. Huang Fu has resigned from his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission attached to the Cabinet as he has now accepted the portfolio of Education. The President has accepted this resignation and has appointed Dr. Wellington Koo to the Chairmanship of the Commission.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=81.97 francs.

Noted Scientist Visitor Here On Tour Of World

Professor H. Thoms, director of the Institute of Pharmacology and Pharmacy in the University of Berlin, where he holds the chair in practical chemistry, left Shanghai today on the last leg of his globe-girdling tour in the interest of research and science.

The noted doctor, who is known throughout Germany and in the scientific circles of the world as 'the sweet professor,' as a result of his discovery of the sugar substitute which is superior in its synthetic qualities to saccharine, is accompanied by Mrs. Thoms. They are en route to Hongkong and Manila, thence to Java. In Java, the professor will carry on extensive research in the potential value of certain pharmaceutical plants to science, and also will probably give a series of lectures.

Professor Thoms is one of the foremost scientists of the day. His scientific works are particularly comprehensive, embracing the entire field of pharmacology and pharmacy, and including treatises on inorganic, physiological and food chemistry, bacteriology and serology. He is the author of 12 volumes of essays published by the Pharmaceutical Institute; editor of the Royal Encyclopedia of Chemistry and Pharmacology; editor of the Principles of Basic Medical Chemistry, which has gone to 7 editions and author of Handbook of Practical and Scientific Pharmacology and Pharmaceutics.

Besides his invention of synthetic sugar, the professor has made numerous other contributions to science, the most recent being various tonic preparations that are meeting with exceptional success in Europe. His research in vitamines, alkaloids, serums and essential oils has added considerably to the sum total of valuable scientific information.

The institute of which he is director, and which houses 300 students, was erected by him in 1902. It was at the invitation of many of the returned students who studied under him that professor Thoms undertook his trip to the Orient. Many of his Japanese pupils and the faculties of several universities in Japan prevailed upon Professor Thoms to visit their country and give a series of special lectures, following his tour of the United States, where he visited 15 of the leading universities.

Professor and Mrs. Thoms will return to Berlin about February.

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U.S. Opinion Is Divided On President's Message

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Coolidge's address to the joint session of Congress has been received with mingled praise and criticism by the Republican and Democrat leaders.

In the Republican ranks the address and the President's outstanding recommendations met with general praise although Senator Johnson of California, who will be a candidate for the G.O.P. nomination against the President, and other insurgents, expressed their disapproval of many of the suggestions, even his somewhat pussyfooting attitude on the World Court.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican Senate leader, issued a statement in which he declared that "the excellent message of the President states the position of the Administration in the fullest and simplest way. The President's address was very strong and to the point."

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 7.—The morning papers consider the President's message a model of clearness, but comment on his sentiments on various questions is strictly in accordance with the papers' own political leanings.

The New York Tmise says that the message reveals President Coolidge as a man of first-class political ability, who steps forward as the inevitable leader of his party.

The New York Tribune thinks that it would be difficult to state the case for the world court more succiently or more forcibly

The New York World declares that the President's attitude towards foreign affairs, briefly put, is "We mean mightily well, but what we mean I cannot quite say", and adds that President Coolidge admits that America has a direct interest in the recovery of Europe, but has nothing to say regarding how that interest should be made effective.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Dec. 7.—The initial reception which President Coolidge's message to Congress on Thursday has met is regarded as quite favorable. Even some Democratic newspapers praise some of the points made by the President in his address.

The Democratic national committee, on the other hand, declares that the speech is devoid of the human touch, insofar as it deals with foreign relations, and is merely a collection of sentimental platitudes.

Noted Local Artist Holding Exhibition

Mr. Rudolph Utz, noted local artist, who has done many portraits of prominent Shanghai people, is holding an exhibition of his work at the Winter Garden (Old Carlton) on Ningpo road. The exhibition which opened yesterday, will continue until the 18th.

Mr. Utz's collection is varied and beautiful, and comprises landscapes, Chinese subjects and portraits.

DIRECTOR HELD LIABLE FOR COURT JUDGMENT

The question of a managing director's liability to be held responsible for an unpaid judgment bond previously ordered came up in the Mixed Court Friday in connection with the case decided against the Pao Shing Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company and in favor of the General Electric Company of China, Ltd., on August 29. The judgment was for £48,471, plus interest and after hearings on October 29 and November 9 the defendants were ordered to put up a post-judgment bond pending settlement of the claim.

On November 23 there was a further hearing regarding the detention of the managing director, Liu Pah-sung, on a charge of contempt of court for not complying with the order for the bond. The Court on that occasion reserved decision.

At the last hearing, before Assessor Martin and Magistrate Li, Mr. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Chalaire for the defendants. The former commented upon the managing director's failure to attend the hearing, whereupon Mr. Chalaire stated that his client's son and secretary were in court and that he had advised Liu that it would not be necessary for him to attend. Opposing counsel strongly opposed this view and the Court supported him, stating that counsel should not have given such advice.

Mr. Chalaire contended that Liu was not the defendant, but that the defendant was the limited liability company used primarily. Mr. Teesdale submitted that Liu should be arrested, not only for contempt of court but for failure to put up the post-judgment bond. His clients, he said, were in the unenviable position of watching the assets of the company disappear through further mortgages. He pressed for Liu's arrest.

The Court held that the whole point was whether Liu was guilty of contempt of court and after some further argument decided that the judgment debtors must put up the post-judgment bond as ordered at once, failing which Liu Pah-sung, as managing director, should be arrested and detained.

Honeymooners Return Home

Mr. and Mrs. William Beasom Stevens, who have been visiting in Shanghai on their honeymoon, returned yesterday to Mukden where they will make their home in the future, Mr. Stevens being with the Standard Oil Company there.

Mrs. Stevens was formerly Miss Frances Farmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Farmer of Rialto California. They were married in Mukden on November 26 at the home of Mrs. A. T. Parker, the Rev. Daniel J. Robertson of the United Free Church of Scotland, officiating. Mrs. Parker attended Mrs. Stevens and Mr. F. F. Vaughan acted as best man. Mrs. Stevens graduated from the University of California in 1921 and Mr. Stevens is a Yale '18 graduate.

Half-Dozen Calls Kept Fire Brigade Busy Yesterday

Half a dozen alarms, one of them startling the Department with the report that a car at the Central Garage was ablaze, occupied the attention of the local fire-fighters yesterday.

The fire alluded to proved to have originated when a Chinese purchaser put a tin of gasoline in a ricsha outside the garage and leakage from the can ignited from the ricsha lamp. It made a spectacular blaze for a few minutes and the ricsha was practically destroyed. The purchaser of the petrol could not be located afterwards, having fled. The fire was extinguished by police and garage employes.

The first fire call of the day came in to Yantszepoo station at 1:13 a.m. yesterday when a glare was reported in the vicinity of Ward and Chemulpo Roads. Investigation, however, failed to develop any trace of a fire.

At 8:47 a.m. Hongkew division was called out to F-936 Woochang Road, a carpenter's shop where the first floor was found well alight. Prompt work [illegible] the outbreak under control and prevented the flames [illegible] got a good start, from a much wider spread.

At 5:34 p.m. Hongkew division responding to a call to an alleyway off East Kashing Road, found that some bedding had been afire in a Chinese dwelling. The blaze had been extinguished by inmates by the time the brigade arrived.

Shortly after 7 p.m. Yangtszepoo watch tower reported a fire off the Point, but this was found on investigation to be on the Pootung side of the river.

The last call of the day came at shortly after 8:30 p.m. when Hongkew division again went out, this time to North Szechuen and Haining Roads. It was found on arrival that street fighting occasioned the alarm, the blowing of police whistles having resulted in someone's turning in a fire report.

TURN FIRST SOD FOR FRENCH CLUB THIS MORNING

The turning of the first sod in connection with the erection of the new club house of the Cercle Sportif Francais will take place this morning at 11:30, o'clock.

Mr. Wilden, the Consul-General for France, has kindly consented to preside at the ceremony and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of members of the club.

C. T. WANG IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 7.—Dr. C. T. Wang arrived here this evening. He has issued a statement with regard to the purpose of his mission to Japan.

Shriners Smoker On Next Tuesday

Nomad Oasis will hold a get-together meeting and smoker at the New Maxim's Cafe on next Tuesday evening to which all Shriners and their friends are cordially invited. Mr. E. H. Himrod, chairman of the entertainment committee, is reported to have several pleasant surprises for the elect at the affair.

Soviet Naval Flag Copied After Japan

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Dec. 7.—The Soviet government has adopted for its navy a red flag with a white sun, patterned considerably after the Japanese naval flag. The pennant shows a coat of arms with crossed hammers and sickles.

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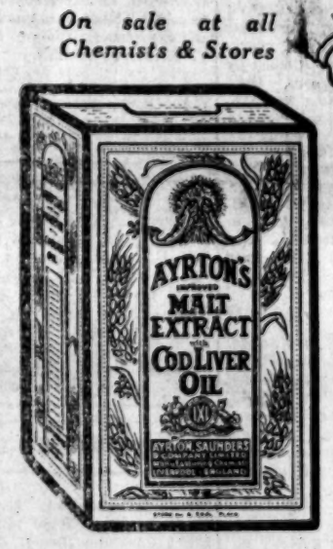

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It is invaluable in the treatment of lung complaints, wasting diseases, coughs and colds, and in the general building up of the constitution.

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Ayrton's Malt Extract with IMPROVED Cod Liver Oil

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BUILDS BODY, BONE AND BRAIN
GIVE IT THE CHILDREN
AND TAKE IT YOURSELF

Give your boy a chance

Make him strong & sturdy, able to battle his way in the world

TO PARENTS!

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Build up her lungs, and make her healthy and Robust

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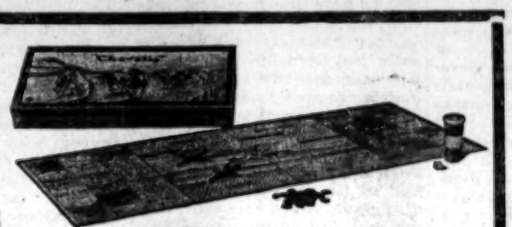
Fancy Needle Work
In neat little red box, complete with thread and pattern in cross stich design. 8 by 10 ins. box. Price **$1.25**



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Well made, plain design body, upholstered Rexine; with brass fitted hood. Black colour
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No. 145. **The Royal Army Medical Corps.** Exact to sketch. Price **$3.50**
No. 137. **Army Medical Service** with nursing sisters and wounded: containing: 8 wounded soldiers, 4 nursing sisters, 3 guards, 3 stretchers and 6 bearers. Price **$3.50**

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The cart can be tipped by releasing the locking pin on the left side of the shafts. The hay ladders and tail board are removable and the horse can be taken from the shafts by simply drawing the pin and can be easily replaced. Size 7 inches Price **$2.25**

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Price **$29.50**

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24 „	Blue	21.50
30 „	„	39.50
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We have a very fine show of **Men's Fancy Socks.** All new designs and colours
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SMALL CLOCKWORK BOAT
Similar to sketch, but without ladder and flags. Painted Red and White borders with two Red chimneys.
Size 7 ins. Price **$1.95**

Bright Tin Horns
Coloured trimmings, exact to sketch, musical sound. Size 8 ins. Price **65 cts.**
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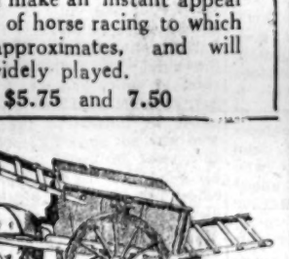

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6 ins. high similar to sketch
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Exact to sketch, Length of bridge 31-ins. Price $5.75

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Size 11 ins. Price **$3.50**
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Wood and Vellum Drum
Painted Yellow and Red rims, string tighteners with leather grips.
Diameter 8 ins. *$4.50*

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Containing 1 bath tub, 1 bucket and a doll.
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Similar to sketch, made of strong wood, painted Green with Red lines, wooden wheels.
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„ 2 „ 13½ „ 24 **22.50**

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Practical Criminology At Work

Some Of The Adventures Of The Scientific Modern Detective

BY NORMAN G. MEADE

Frequently a homicide case rests primarily upon the question: "Was the mortal bullet fired from the defendant's gun?" For many years, in a large number of cases, conviction after conviction has occurred because the methods used to answer this question, accepted by prosecuting attorneys, the court and the jury as sufficient and convincing, have been faulty. The defendant's attorney has been prevented by lack of funds or lack of knowledge from adequately examining the possibilities of error.

There is a certain rigid scientific procedure which should be applied in all cases involving the question whether the mortal bullet passed through the defendant's gun. All identifying marks must be observed and accurate measurement made that show the caliber of the gun and the bullet, the manufacture and the style of weapon through which the bullet was fired, bearing constantly in mind that these identifying marks cannot identify individual guns that fired fatal bullets. Serious errors have been made in years gone by, through belief that identification marks that simply indicate the caliber and the manufacture point actually to the particular gun of the defendant.

One of the greatest mistakes in the past has been the assumption that a rust spot or corrosion, either in a groove or on a land, in the barrel and remote from the muzzle, would constitute a mark of identification of this particular weapon. The marking of the bullet by splitting or corrosion within the barrel is of practically no value in determining the gun that fired it. Hundreds of experiments have been made by firing bullets through new guns from the factory, and the bullets have been found to be scored as much as in the case of guns with rusty or pitted barrels. When five guns are selected, four of which are new and one old and rusted, and the firing test is made, it is impossible to distinguish between bullets.

Properly, the first question is whether the bullet is used in revolvers, pistols or rifles. It is then possible to determine the make of the gun, pistol or revolver as the case may be. The lands, marks of identification are useful simply as a preliminary to the next problem. The exact width of a land and a groove has been determined by proper and exact methods, but the next step is to measure all of them consecutively at the muzzle and from the right to the left around the barrel. It will be found that the grooves and the lands vary measurably in width, due to unavoidable inaccuracies in the manufacturing process.

The first thing, therefore, is to determine whether the mortal bullet was fired from the defendant's gun and if the marks were made by the rifling at the muzzle of his gun. The measurements around the muzzle of the gun showing the width of the lands and the grooves will correspond to the marks on the bullet if it was fired from that gun. The final marking of the bullet comes from the muzzle of the gun and any marks or measurements in the center of the barrel or at the breech are of no consequence in the test. Near the base of the bullet, which is last to leave the muzzle, will be found the markings corresponding to the gun from which it was fired, and these have to be measured accurately also. Measurements of the gun and the bullet are made microscopically, beginning from a certain point and following around the barrel at the end. A set of measurements of the bullet laid out to a large scale can be revolved on a similar set of measurements of the muzzle of the gun and if there is a variation of even one measurement, there is a suspicion that the bullet came from another gun, and if there is a variation of two or three measurements, it is almost conclusive evidence that the defendant's gun did not fire the mortal bullet.

It often occurs that at the rim of the bore there is some accidental mark such as rust or a bruise which causes an elevation of the metal. These muzzle conditions leave certain marks or scratches on the bullet and if the mortal bullet corresponds to these marks, and to the measurements of the test bullets, only then was it undoubtedly fired through the same gun. These are a few things to be observed and avoided, otherwise an innocent person might be unjustly convicted, due to lack of appreciation of scientific facts.

Just how a criminologist goes about his work of accurately checking up the conditions surrounding a homicide case is well illustrated by the work of Albert H. Hamilton, the foremost microchemical examiner and criminologist in America who has figured as an expert in about one hundred and sixty murder cases in all parts of the country, as well as hundreds of civil cases. For example, a few years ago Elmira, N. Y., had an epidemic of burglaries and the city seemed to be infested with porch climbers and keyhole artists, although there was an excellent police department. The chief of police and the chief of detectives broke in upon two suspects in the room of the latter, and were killed in the resulting gun-fight. One officer had been shot once and the other twice. A search of the neighborhood was made and a man found hiding in a cellar stairway. His leg was fractured, and his 38-caliber revolver contained two unexploded and three exploded shells. Identified as one of the occupants of the murder room, he was subjected by the detective bureau to the third degree, which resulted in his giving his version of what transpired from the time the officers entered until his capture. The prisoner told who carried the gun and did the shooting, which officer was shot first, the order of the shots and why the officers were unable to draw their own guns. This confession was of no value without corroboration, and the detectives waited for Hamilton's report of his findings.

In preparation for a microscopic deductive examination of the room, Hamilton supplied himself with a special microscope, measuring devices, chemicals, drafting instruments, chemical blood reagents and rubber gloves. From immediately inside of the door, he made his first general survey of every blood spot wherever located upon floor, walls or furnishings, and carefully calculated where each wound in the human body must be located to spatter the blood where found. He then reversed this preliminary process and traced the steps from where the bodies were first wounded to where the large spots showed that they finally rested.

It was determined that the first shot was fired when the officers were just inside of the door, but so far there was nothing to show the order in which the shots had been fired, or which had been fired first. The three bullets removed from the bodies of the slain officers at the autopsy were examined by Hamilton and found to be of three different makes. Examination of the rear of the cylinder of the mortal gun showed that the first and second cartridges exploded had contained the bullets found in the chief of detectives, and the third and last bullet had entered the body of the chief of police. The first bullet wounded but did not kill the chief of detectives. The chief of police had on a derby hat, and his head was held down either by himself or the burglar who was not shooting. The fatal shot went through the top of his head into the brain and the officer fell, as shown by the large blood hemorrhage. In the pocket of the captured burglar there were a number of 38-caliber cartridges of two different makes which corresponded in age and appearance to those found in the revolver. When Hamilton's work was completed his report was submitted to the detective department and showed a startling corroboration of the story of the prisoner, of which he had remained in ignorance. It had checked up events in the room so accurately that the prisoner was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Cases frequently occur where suspicion points to a person as guilty of murder when, in reality, the slain person was killed by a self-inflicted wound. Certain definite steps are taken to prove such conditions, and may be well illustrated by a suicide case a short time ago.

In a small village in eastern New York, where the principal industry is the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, there lived a young man and his wife, to whom we will give the name of Brown. Living with the young couple was an aged uncle of Mrs. Brown, feeble and in poor health. He had no occupation, but through thrift in his earlier days had accumulated some money, which was deposited in a local bank. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were employed in the mills. The uncle contributed a small sum at stated intervals toward his support and was cared for tenderly by the young people.

One morning the uncle was reported as having been found shot by Brown: and Brown was reported by the neighbors as having acted suspiciously immediately before the discovery. The bullet had entered the head, leaving a black mark: the revolver was found several feet from the victim's right hand. Brown explained his "suspicious actions" by stating that when in the hall he heard a shot within the house which frightened him and he came out, but thought of the uncle and returned to find him dead. The body was turned over to an undertaker by the coroner with instructions that it should be carefully preserved without washing or an application to any part of the body. Investigation of the financial condition of the young couple and the old man showed a plausible motive for murder.

The coroner, the district attorney and the county detective had been long in the service and all were experienced in the handling of suicide and homicide cases. To them the defendant's alleged "consciousness of guilt" meant danger and possible miscarriage of justice: for innocent people often behave the same manner as guilty ones. They knew that it was possible for a person trained and skilled in the analysis of gun-shot wounds and weapons to examine the body, the weapon, the bullet and the conditions surrounding the death of the victim and determine whether murder had been done or death was caused by the victim's own hand.

Therefore, the body was subjected to a critical examination by Hamilton, which was short, for he knew at once where to look and what to expect, no matter whether the victim committed suicide or was murdered. He first examined the wound at the entrance and discovered small grains of black gun power in the edge of the hole in the skin. The surface showing the powder smoke deposit was less than one inch in diameter. Was it suicide or murder? It is known that in a case of suicide it is possible for a weapon to be found several feet from the hand of a victim who has fallen on the floor. The forefinger or trigger finger of the right hand was examined with the microscope and the naked eye, and mystery was solved.

There was a deposit upon the right side of the forefinger extending about three-fourths of an inch backward and forward from the middle knuckle, made there at the instant the trigger was pulled. The thin opening between the rear of the revolver cylinder permitted the smoke from the discharged cartridge to escape and deposit on the finger. A section of skin was removed from the finger and filed with the coroner, and as this was certain evidence of suicide, it outweighed all state-

(Continued on Page 11)

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„ „ „	„ 1 kilo box	3.50
„ „ „	2½ „ „	9.50

CALEY'S XMAS CRACKERS
Boxes containing 1 dozen from 65 cts. to $5.00
Art Crackers for Table Decoration from $2.50 to $4.50

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Xmas Puddings	per 1 lb. tin	$1.15
„ „	„ 2 „ „	2.20
„ „	„ 3 „ „	3.25
Mincemeat Chivers	„ jar	0.85

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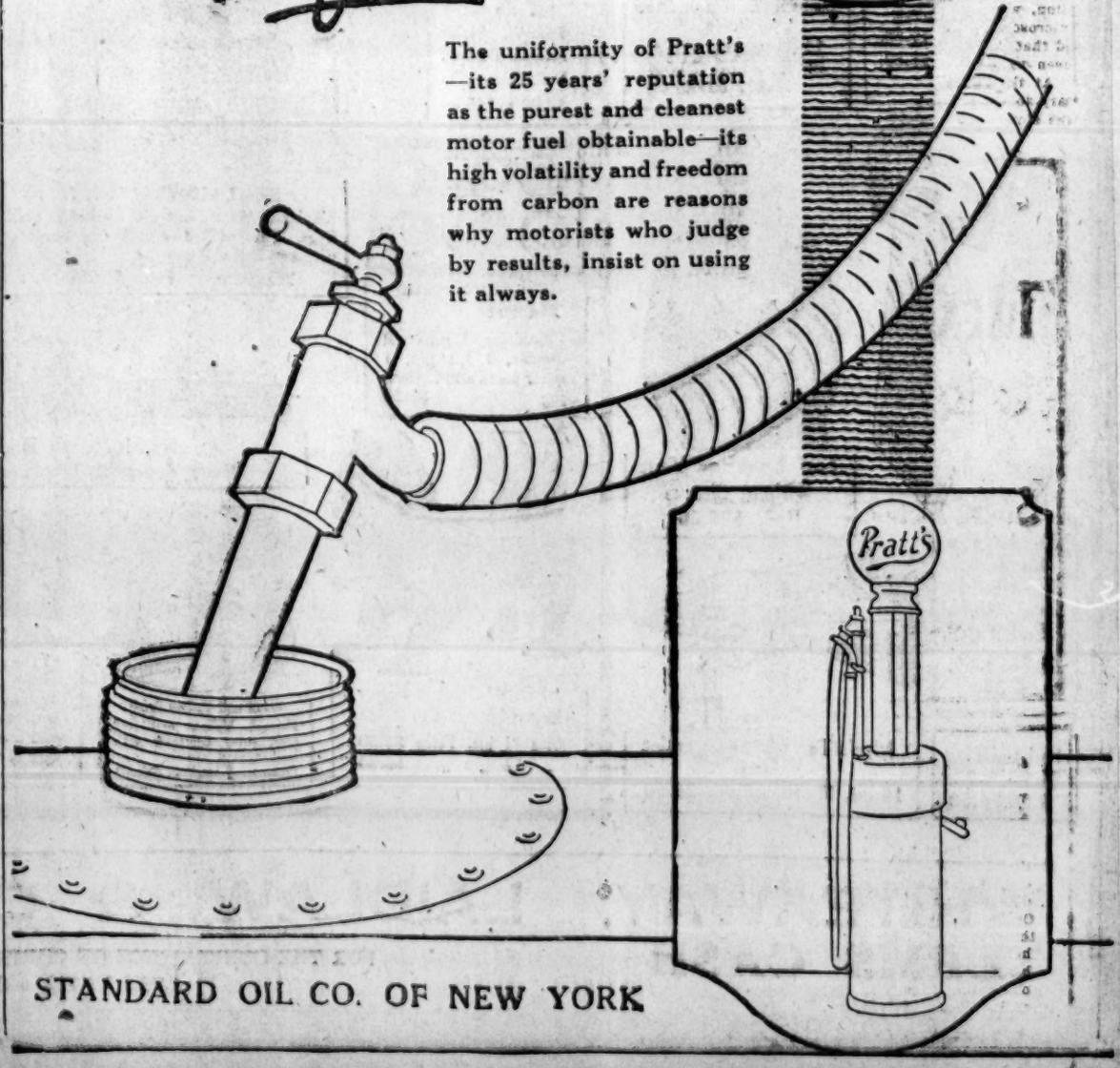

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Practical Criminology At Work

(Continued from Page 10)

ments of the neighbors as to the so-called consciousness of guilt which to their minds were suspicious actions.

From these cases we turn to the far West to make a comparison between primitive methods which were employed in a man hunt and the scientific methods introduced to establish the guilt of the hunted man. Our attention is directed to the sunbaked elevated plains of Arizona, near the Mexican border where there dwelt in a hut, an old man of considerable wealth, who had the very ill habit of keeping his money in tin cans about the premises. Ultimately he was found robbed and murdered, his head crushed in by a blow, and in the bargain his throat was cut with his own knife.

An Indian was enlisted to trail the murderer, and followed him for many miles over a complicated course. The first point of interest on the pursuit was a hut before which a fire had been built as marked by smouldering ashes. Inside a piece of a man's undershirt was found, buried, with two blood spots upon it, at opposite sides, apparently over the weasen's hips. Baking over the ash pile disclosed a few pants buttons, shirt buttons, and even fragments of the shirt. The trail then led past a blood marked boulder, and finally into a half breed village and to the hut of a Mexican of good repute. Here there was found a stranger whom the woman of the house had taken in that morning and given food. She declared in her broken English that she did not know the man nor di she have any idea where he came from. He was arrested as the murder suspect and the sheriff walked him about for a short time to enable Eagle Eye to study the footprints. The tracks made by the man were declared to be identical with those that had been followed for so many miles.

A casual inspection disclosed no injuries on the man's body, and his clothing was clean and without evidence of blood stains except on the thick edge of the sole of the right shoe, where there was a dark red deposit about a quarter of an inch in diameter. It appeared to the sheriff to be a blood stain, and when the Mexican was asked to explain its presence replied that he had been riding a burro and he must have pricked the animal with the stirrups, accounting for the blood on the inside of the shoe which would have been next to the animal. There was some plausibility to the story, but it was now possible to abandon the crude methods of the Indian scout, and bring modern science to bear upon the problem. A small portion of leather containing the blood stain was cut carefully from the shoe and was taken from Arizona to Auburn, N.Y., where it was submited to an examination by Hamilton, who made a chemical and microscopical analysis and reported that the stain on the shoe had been made by human blood.

At this point it will be necessary to digress fom the thread of the story long enough to say that there is a simple chemical test for determining if a stain upon any object is blood, but to determine whether or not the blood is from a human being or from an animal is a more difficult problem. Blood is composed of thin colorless liquid plasma, filled with red disks or cells with one white globular cell to every three or four hundred red ones. The blood is no more red than the water of a stream would be if it were filled with little red fishes. Suppose the fishes to be very small, as small as a grain of sand, and crowded close together through the whole depth of the stream. Under such circumstances the water would look quite red, and this is the way in which blood looks red.

The red disks or cells are so small that 3500, placed side by side, would measure only an inch, and it would take sixteen thousand, laid flatwise upon one another, to make a column of that height. Under the microscope the cells or corpuscles are found to be rounded at the edge and concave on both sides, and have a tendency to collect in piles like rolls of coins. They are continually forming in the blood and as constantly dying. The size and shape vary in different animals, and those of animals vary from cells of human beings and by means of microscopical examination it is possible to distinguish human blood from that of animals.

After the blood examination, Hamilton said that if he could go to Arizona where all of the exhibits were kept, he could, by means of his methods of examination, determine if the accused man were guilty. In the meantime, the Mexican had been indicted for murder and was awaiting trial, and Hamilton went to Arizona, as he desired to do, and made some important discoveries. The shoe from which the blood stain had been removed was examined with a high-power microscope when it was found that a small row of holes on the shoe cap was nearly filled with fine ashes and it had undoubtedly been used to stir the fire where the bloody clothing had been burned in the hut, discovered in the earlier part of the man hunt.

The portion of the undershirt which was buried was next examined, and it was found that the blood had coagulated on the inner surface, showing that it had not come from the outside and soaked through. If was therefore evident that the blood came from the person who wore the shirt. It was also evident from the location of the stains that the blood had either come from the thighs or from the crotch where it might have stained the back and the front of the shirt.

Next, the body of the defendant was stripped to the kness and examined thoroughly. Upon the upper and inner surface of the thigh near the body, Hamilton discovered two fresh appearing pink-colored scars about an eighth of an inch wide, and parallel to each other. The upper scar was one inch in length and the lower one, one and three-eights inches long, both being nearly parallel with the ground as the man stood erect. The had the appearance of completely healed knife wounds caused by a knife thrust, where the knife had entered the lower wound and come out of the upper wound. It was evident that the two wounds had been made by a single knife thrust. The large bread knife found near the murdered man was examined next, and it was found that the entire blade had been more or less smeared with blood from a human being.

It was found that the taper of the knife blade was such that points on it could be found, at one of which the blade was an inch and at the other an inch and three-eights wide, and the distance between which was the same as that between the scars. That settled it. In all probability the bread knife had been held in the right hand of the murdered man as he lay back on the bed and he had struck upward at the body of the murderer and the blade had entered the left leg. In such a position the knife thrust would have passed through the overalls and under the shirt of the murderer, and the effect upon his clothes and his skin would have been exactly that observed.

At the murderer's trial the findings of Hamilton were given to the jury. The defendant on the stand claimed that the scars were made by being gored by a vicious goat when he was a boy, but every juror, all ranchmen, knew that the narow scars were made by some instrument similar to a bread knife. The conviction was secured on the showing of the bread knife and the scars. It was never known how much gold the Mexican secured, as several thousand dollars in gold coins were found buried in cans beneath an arbor adjoining the victim's hut. The murderer was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Our Milk Factories

Why Not Get Some Elephants And Whales

BY MAURICE A. BROWNE

Some day, now doubt, milk will be obtained, like dyes and medicines, from coal tar; but in the mean time most of us are so old fashioned as to prefer it straight from the cow; if we are disappointed at the result we blame the milk man, and usually let it go at that. It is not always realised how much depends on the breed of cow, but the fact is that the output of milk varies enormously, both as to quality and bulk, with the kind of cow.

The last mail from London brings us news of the British Dairy Farmers' Association Show at Islington, with exact figures for the yields of the prize animals. A first-prize Ayrshire gave 121.9 lb. of milk in a day, about 10 lb. being equal to an Imperial gallon, or a little over 8 lb. to an American gallon. A Guernsey yielded 92.6 lb., a Red Poll 99.9 lb., a Jersey 97.1, and Kerry 104.9 lb. The ten-gallon cow is therefore an established fact—a product of careful and intelligent breeding. Only a few years ago a herd yielding an average of 400 gallons a year was considered an uncommonly good one. Today several cows have given each over 3,000 gallons of milk in a year.

So much for quantity. The amount of butter fat has also been well maintained, and we are informed of Jersey cows producing more than their own weight of butter in their last lactation period. A few cows of this description would be a welcome addition to the Shanghai herds. It is clearly bad business to keep bad cows, as they eat as much as good ones, and can afford to laugh at their owners with their heads buried in the manger.

The other constituents besides cream, are nearly or quite constant, excepting, of course, the dirt, of which the less said the better. The casein and the milk sugar do not vary appreciably, while the mineral salts are so constant as to provide a test for adulteration. Thus, if milk is frozen around a Beckmann thermomefer the temperature registered will be just 1 degree below the freezing point of pure water, while if any water is added the salts will be diluted, and the freezing point will rise proportionately. This is irrespective of the amount of butter fat present. Microbes have to be estimated too—under the microscope. Yellow coloring matter is probably unimportant. A trace of sodium dimethylanilineazobenzenesuiphonate wouldn't hurt anybody unless he tried to pronounce it.

It is not generally realised that all mammals yield milk, and that it is only a matter of convenience that cows are principally used. Of course ass's milk is sometimes used for babies as being more easily digested, but the milk of no two animals is alike, and no four-footed creature of the farm yard can yield a perfect food for babies. The protein of cow's milk, for instance, contains too little albumen and too much casein, so that even after it has been modified by the addition of milk sugar and cream it is only approximately the same as human milk.

Cow's milk contains 3.5 percent of protein, 4.8 percent of milk sugar, .7 percent mineral salts, and somewhere about 4 percent of butter fat. Mare's milk, by comparison, is very poor stuff, with only 1.9 percent of protein and 1.1 percent of fat. Goat's milk contains more albumen than cow's, but is otherwise similar. Ass's milk is nearly as poor as mare's, though, needless to say, it is perfectly adapted to the needs of the juvenile ass.

Some interesting variations are found in milk of whales and elephants. The latter contains no less than 19.6 percent of butter fat, bringing it almost up to the consistency of thin cream. The milk sugar is also rather high. In whales, again, the butter fat amounts to 19.4 percent, but in this case the milk sugar is entirely absent.

These figures suggest a solution of Shanghai's milk problem. A heard of cow elephants, certified free from tuberculosis, would be purchased by the Municipal Council and housed in Hongkew Park. Every fine day they would be paraded by their keepers on the lawns, and children would be charged 10 cents for a ride of 15 minutes. In addition the children would naturally feed the pachyderms, so that their maintenance would cost practically nothing, and the sale of the milk would effect a substantial reduction in the rates. Alteratively, a herd of cow-whales (certified free from tuberculosis), could be moored at some spot in the Whangpoo River where their spouting would not be a public nuisance, and their thick, rich milk could be drawn off morning and evening through a rubber hose and retailed by the Municipal Council.

All of which shows the importance of looking at things from a strictly scientific standpoint.

The time is approaching when the public will insist on getting milk with a high percentage of all the good things that properly belong to it, and no appreciable dirt. At present their insistence has not been noticeably effective, or has only called forth a limited supply of high grade milk at a greatly increased cost. The remarkable output of milk from well-bred cows, as demonstrated last month at the Islington show, gives us some hope of a more economical manufacture of cow's milk, enabling us, before long, to get the pure article without paying fancy prices for it.

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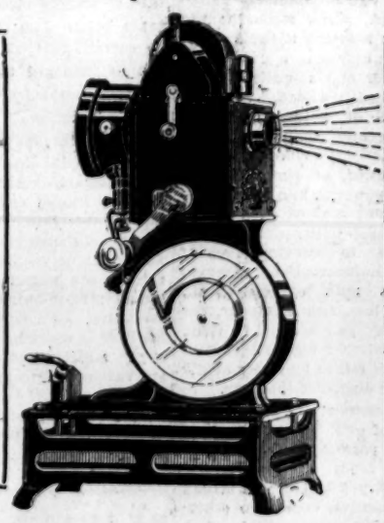

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American Shoes In The Far East

All things being equal, says Mr. Frank R. Briggs, President of National Boot and Share Manufacturers Association of the United States, America can enter world markets in her own ships, because she has the ships. But all things are not equal, and so much shipping is idle. The world-wide restoration of trade, however, will call for all the facilities of America, as of other principal countries; and American service must be utilized not only in its shipping, but in its adaptability, efficiency and productivity.

Experience shows that the advent of American shoes in world markets has brought a steadily increasing number of buyers to visit American shoe markets, and has created widespread appreciation of improved fitting qualities and style adaption to meet all preferences which have arisen wherever American-made footwear came into the field. In other words, the possibilities for fortwear as related to fashionable apparel, and the great part which such footwear plays and will continue to play, offer a broad field for American shoe service.

In legitimate and friendly competition, shoes from the United States f America have an established a growing place in Far Eastern markets—which is ample proof, if proof were needed, of American adaptability and manufacturing skill. Strangely enough, the chief handicap to expansion in these markets may easily be their reputation for a quality above the purchasing capacity of millions of possible buyers; It is all the more important, then, to know that the world's largest shoe manufacturing country makes all grades and all qualities, from the superior custom shoes to the more popular footwear. And America does not make "American" styles only. She makes the styles required for all markets, and for both sexes and all ages, all reflecting the fine character and skill of American shoe-making, consistent with grade. To be strong in Far Eastern markets, as at home it only remains for the American shoe manufacturer to realise his advantages and to enter those markets to which the grade of his product is adapted, bearing in mind that such markets as a rule would be more available for the medium of fine grades of American footwear.

Women's shoes have consituted about 40 percent of footwear exports from the United States of America to world markets, although they have represented approximately 51 percent of American shoe production. The difference appears to indicate the immediate opportunity for development in this field, and with American productive capacity, backed by the most modern equipment, means and methods for suiting all feet and fancies; the special advantages as the world's greatest leather market, and the originality and perfection manifested in the drafting and creating of lasts and patterns to meet all requirements, there are endless possibilities of further service and expansion abroad.

Because of their progressive trade drawing power and growing popularity with the public, due to fit, style, and general satisfying qualities resulting from recognised manufacturing leadership, American shoes have generally experienced a remarkable growth in demand under normal conditions in world markets. These markets today reflect a good-will towards the product of the United States of America that will be renewed when opportunity offers. This belief is based on experience and reflects in no way upon the interests of those who have suffered through the war. In the last analysis, commerce is service. There is a world-wide need of nearly everything today which is being supplied by the various countries in the ratio of their ability or resources. America has expended her markets to meet this need, and in the necessary readjustments which in time will doubtless come the markets will be in a general way held by those best prepared to render a genuine service, which will merit reward.

Italian Opera Stars Will Appear Here

Members of the Italian Opera Company who will appear in a season at the Lyceum Theater here, opening on Boxing Night. Above, left to right, Signora Celeste Vornos, contralto and Signora Franca Impallomeni, dramatic soprano. Below, Signor A. Carpi, impressario of the company and Signor Bernardi, tenor.

The opera season which, the Italian Opera Company are opening at the Lyceum on Boxing Night is intended by Mr. A. Carpi, the impressario, to mark an important period in the musical history of Shanghai.

The company, as previously announced, is composed of more than fifty artists, including practically every good artist who was with the company on its last visit here. In addition, Mr. Carpi has secured from Italy at considerable expense three exceptionally good tenors.

These artists have come to the East direct from Grand Opera seasons on the Continent, and have been specially chosen to strengthen the company, so that it might be the strongest operatic combination yet to come to the East.

At the present time the company are appearing in Hongkong after ten very successful months in Java, Singapore and Manila. They are opening here with "Il Trovatore," and will include during their season the most popular of the grand operas.

The company include Signas. Franca Impallomeni, Dramatic Soprano, L. Delza, Colorature Soprano, L. Ambroso, Lyric Soprano, A. Ballarin, Mezzo, and Signa. Vosnos, Contralto: also Sigs. V. Scamuzzi, Baritone, who scored such a tremendous success when last here, V. Bigardi, Baritone, A. Matteri, Bass, A. Patterna, Dass, Giletta, Tenor, Bernardi, Tenor, and Chiaia, Tenor, also V. Artino, Tenor, together with a number of other artists who will be heard in solo roles.

The company is supported by a well-trained chorus. Judging by reports from the South the company should be greeted by a crowded house on Boxing Night, and should have a most successful season in Shanghai. The booking for the season opens at Moutrie's tomorrow.

The Proofs Of Reincarnation

At the Theosophical Hall on Thursday evening Mr. A. Horne, B. Sc. gave a talk before on enthusiastic gathering, in which he attempted to demonstrate the proofs in favor of reincarnation Contrary to the prevalent opinion, the lecturer began, that reincarnation is a purely Hindu or Buddhist doctrine, it is an historical fact that this belief was common to various peoples in different parts of the globe. We find it among the Gauls, the Northmen, the Romans, the Greeks, the Egyptians, and among the Jews and the early Christians. It found favor among many of the early Church fathers, and though it has been lost to modern Christianity it is the belief of many that it was originally one of the teachings of the Church. At present it forms part of the belief of 650 million Orientals, and as the remnant of a tradition can be found among the Celtic peasantry of Ireland and Brittany, among the Indians of North and South America, the Hawaiians, South Sea Islanders, and Australian aborigines. As a philosophy it was earnestly ahvocated by Lesing, Hegel, Leibnitz, Herder, Hume, and others.

The logical proof of reincarnation lies in the fact that life is full of inequalities. The child born in the slums, the congenital criminal or idiot, the illegitimate offspring of a thief and a woman of the streets—all these are not the equals of a child born of cultured parents, brought up amid refined surroundings, and given every opportunity to develop into a healthy, well-educated member of society. Without going to such extremes we find that no sort of equality exists among ordinary men and women, either in the circumstances of birth, or of training and later destiny. The fact of inequality is too apparent to need comment or illustration. How to explain it? To say that heredity rules the universe is to put our personal destinies in the lap of blind chance; since we as individuals are unable to choose the circumstances of our birth, our parentage, our nationality, and so forth, our life becomes ruled by injustice.

If we say that the circumstances of our birth and after life are the result of God's Will, we merely evade the question, and not explain it, for it is apparent that God's decrees are unjust if undeserved, and injustice and God do not go well together. Inequality cannot be explained either by the scientist or the theologian in a manner satisfactory to the man who not only believes in God but also wishes to understand the workings of the universe.

Reincarnation supplies the key to the mystery, for it shows that this life is but an episode in an endless career, and our circumstances in this life are the outcome of our life in a past incarnation. It leaves to heredity the ability to build a body, while the soul-qualities that a man brings into life with him are the result of his past activities, one life merely being taken up from the point at which it had last been dropped. The individual as he goes from life to life accumulates knowledge and moral strength; the difference between a savage and a saint, between a dull-witted ditch-digger and a quick-brained mathematical wizard, is but a difference of soul-age: one has lived long and has had time to accumulate knowledge and mental power, or character and spiritual power, while the other has had but a short existence as an individual entity and has not had time to develop much of either. Reincarnation moreover sounds a note of hope to all, high and low, rich and poor, for what one can be, all, in time, can be, and that hope is not held out to man either by materialistic science or dogmatic theology.

Reincarnation illuminates the problem of evil, for it shows that a man, possessed of active energies from the start but having not yet developed a strong spiritual nature, cannot do otherwise than let those energies flow into a harmful channel; wrong becomes natural to him at the beginning of his spiritual life because he has not yet learned to do right. When he grows older in soul he gives up little by little his evil ways in the same way that a child as it grows older and begins to understand things, stops being cruel, mean, and spiteful, as most children are up to a certain age. Reincarnation makes up for the incompleteness of one short physical life and the inability that all men experience in gathering from life all that is beautiful and ennobling; how much of the beauties of art, literature, science, or religion does a man imbibe during fifty or sixty years of life, If we see him as a reincarnating ego we can see that he has an infinity of progress before him; what he fails to carry away with him in one life he manages to make for in the lives following.

Reincarnation shows an economy in nature that the theory of "one life" cannot show; hundreds and hundreds of experts in every line of endeavor, according to this latter theory, would never get a chance to apply their ability, their genius, to the welfare of the world. Of what use is a master-builder, a master-executive, a master-surgeon, in heaven? Herbert Hoover, who kept millions in Europe from starvation, would find little scope for his organising genius anywhere but on earth. If there is economy in nature these men must come back again and again and give to the world more and more of themselves.

The results of one life cannot be worked out immediately. We contract moral and spiritual obligations with the people with whom we come into intimate contact in life. These debts cannot be repaid immediately and it is difficult to see how they can be repaid in heaven. Moreover, education is impossible there. We can only learn by suffering, and by having repeated opportunities to test out the extent of our spiritual knowledge; these opportunities can only be supplied on earth. We learn by "doing." There is no "doing" in either the theological heaven or hell. One is the scene of bliss and the other of eternal torture.

The lecture, which was not completed for lack of time, will be continued on December 20.

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Insulin For Diabetes?—What Next?

The Medical Profession Is Hailing Insulin As One Of The Greatest Discoveries Of All Time—What Does It Amount To?

BY DR. EDWIN P. BOWERS

One of the worst foes of the civilized world today is the disease called diabetes. In the United States alone the number of diabetics is estimated at from five hundred thousand to two million and is rapidly increasing. Of course, in lands where the untutored savage roams the wilds diabetes is not known, simply because these primitives eat, fast and live generally as nature intended them to do. But in our land we do not live a natural life and thus do we lay ourselves open for unnatural ailments. Diabetes is one of these.

Now, when one of these ailments crops out in a patient the doctor, instead of trying to cure his patient by natural methods, insists on hunting around the laboratory for some artificial means. These artifical means usually amount to nothing more than palliatives, as in the case of insulin which, doctors frankly admit, merely arrests but does not cure the disease.

Shall we pin our faith to a panacea and overlook hygienic, dietetic, physical culture common sense methods of prevention and cure?

* * *

He was a hungry-looking individual, gaunt and hollow-eyed. What little energy he possessed seemed to be expended in a mere desire to keep on breathing and living.

I saw him in the office of Dr. Herman H. Rubin a New York specialist who has devoted a lot of attention to disorders of the digestive tract, and who by the way, has been extraordinarily successful in this specialty.

"Say, Doc," said the listless one, "just how good is insulin?"

Dr. Rubin glanced sharply at his cadaverous patient, noting the dull, lustreless skin, the sallow complexion, the droop of the tired shoulders, the general "all gone" aspect.

"Well," he said, "if you can afford the expense of the treatment, which is about $5 a day for the injections alone, you may be rendered sugar free, and be carried along for an indefinite time. We haven't been using insulin long enough to be sure how long this will be. But the general impression is that insulin is only a crutch that will help you to walk longer and further along the journey of life. Whether or not you'll ever be able to dispense with this crutch only time and a great deal more experience than we now have will ever tell.

"It's a remedy—it isn't a cure—and its effectiveness varies with the individual case. I've seen cases that were almost moribund—that were in diabetic coma, in fact. Yet they recovered function, and became comparatively sugar free. Again I've seen other cases that should have responded immediately, and yet failed to show any perceptible improvement.

"These were undoubtedly cases in which there must have been other causative factor than the popularly supposed factor of degeneration in the Islands of Langerhans, those little isolated cells or islands in the tail of the pancreas. It'll be many years before we'll know definitely the limits of the effectiveness of insulin."

"But, how about this 'cure' we hear so much about in the paper?" demanded the patient. "Is it all bunk, or is it an honest-to-goodness proposition that gives a fellow something solid to build on, and something substantial to hope for?"

Dr. Rubin looked at his patient reflectively, as though he saw in him the spokesman of millions similarly afflicted—many of them doomed to die a lingering death.

The doctor chose his words carefully.

"So far as we now know," he said, "insulin is far from being a cure for diabetes. It is true that in many cases when insulin is used, the sugar disappears for a time. Yet, the moment insulin is stopped, the sugar reappears, showing that the remedy merely replaces some function of sugar oxydation in the pancreas, seemingly lost, or at least inhibited, by the disease.

"Insulin, beyond any doubt, is saving many who are threatened with almost immediate death. But it's driving the disease back in a temporary way—treatment by treatment—so that a diabetic, depending upon insulin for a cure, is a present put to a tremendous amount of trouble and expense in order to keep himself alive.

"However, if a man has plenty of money, and a reverent regard for his life, there is, perhaps, no better investment he could make than to spend his money on insulin injections and his time on insulin treatments."

Dr. Rubin then went carefully and painstakingly into the history of his patient. When did he first notice the symptoms? Did the condition come on suddenly or gradually? Was urination frequent and profuse? What percentage of sugar is now present? Any diabetic acid or acetone? How about albumin and casts? Was there much thirst? When did he first begin to lose weight? What is the present diet, and how is the sugar tolerance? And so on—a hundred different questions, each calculated to bring out some point that spoke volumes to the expert.

* * *

After giving instructions for bringing various specimens of urine for the fermentation test and other chemical and microscopical examination, Dr. Rubin scribbled a note to the pathologist who does his blood work, directing the pathologist to make a determination of the amount of blood sugar in his patient, so that a proper dosage of insulin might be established, and the most favorable conditions for treatment insured.

For, mark you this, insulin is a tweedged sword, and in the hands of a careless or incompetent doctor is even capable of causing death. Any overdose is poisonous. For, if the drug overbalances the diet, there is likely to be a definite reaction that may develop fatal consequences.

Fortunately, there are certain warning symptoms such as nervousness, sweating, tremor and extreme hunger that furnish warning. If this warning is immediately heeded, and some sugar administered, such as the juice of an orange, or from one to three teaspoonfuls of sugar—unconsnciousness and death may be prevented. If not—

For these reasons any physician who has not made a special study of the dietetic treatment of diabetes, who is not thoroughly skilled in the technique of blood sugar determination, or who is not in touch with a laboratory where he may have this done quickly and accurately, is not qualified to administer insulin.

So it is really only in the large centres of population, or in districts affording laboratory facilities where a diabetic can be treated with insulin with any prospect of a successful outcome.

"What patients do best under insulin treatment?" I asked Dr. Rubin.

"Acute conditions, grave forms of acidosis and toxemia, such as precedes diabetic coma, and diabetes in children, where the prognosis is more or less always unfavorable" was his reply. "In men and women, who suffer from a mild form of the condition, apparently perfect cure can be made, merely by regulating the diet, by increasing oxydation, by proper exercise and other physical culture methods, and by promoting better elimination.

"You see, the effects of insulin last only five hours, although it has been found lately that if the patient takes all of his ration of sugar and starch at one meal, it is not necessary to inject the insulin after each meal, as formerly. This simplifies the treatment to some extent.

"Then, too, the present high cost and the scarcity of supply of the insulin, which is a patented product, the right to manufacture which at present is confined to one firm in America—mitigates against its general use among an army of diabetics, variously estimated at between five hundred and fifty thousand and two million in the United States alone.

Unless a new source of supply is found there aren't enough sheep and pig pancreas in the country to provide the insulin necessary to treat this army.

"However, if it should be proved that insulin is even fifty percent as valuable as it is claimed to be, it is quite likely that sources of supply other than the pancreatic gland of pigs and sheep will be found. Indeed, it is now said that an exceedingly rich source of the Islands of Langerhans, or pancreatic cell material, is to be found in certain fish—freebooters of the sea of absolutely no recognised food value.

"These included the dog-fish or dogshark, that pest of every coastwise fisherman; the sculpin or sea robin, a notorious bigmouthed nuisance; and the skate, one of the fish that God forgot and the devil subsequently supplied.

"Oysters and clams have also been elected as potential sources of supply for insulin. But, from the ease with which unlimited quantities of the otherwire useless robber fish I've just mentioned, can be secured, it is believed that these fish will be unanimously acclaimed as a future source of insulin.

* * *

"You may also have heard of the discovery for the treatment of diabetes, called intarvin, announced a few weeks ago by Dr. Max Kahn. Intarvin is a form of fat, made by changing a natural fat with eighteen carbon atoms in the molecule to an artificial one with seventeen carbons in the molecule. All animal and vegetable fats in Nature contain an even number of carbon atoms to the molecule. By altering the number of carbon atoms from even to odd all the future chemical processes of the fat are altered. Intarvin no longer produces the poisonous by-products, but yields in their place lactic acid, harmless as buttermilk. This, it is claimed, does away with all the dangers of diabetes and makes hypodermic injections of insulin unnecessary.

"It's too soon to say just how much effect this treatment is going to have in clearing up diabetes, but it is safe to say that it will ultimately prove to be merely of adjunct value, helpful in furnishing the calories required to keep the body engine running.

"The trouble, however," said Dr. Rubin. "is that in all this form of treatment we are only looking for 'end results.' The actual cause of the condition, the infective process, is being overlooked.

"The medical profession has been busy attacking the symptoms rather than the thing the symptoms represent. They bend every effort to keep a patient free from sugar—even if they have to bring him to the verge of starvation for this purpose—as is so often the case with the Allen treatment.

"If you keep this up long enough, the patient's stock of vitality is so lowered that his recovery is made exceedingly difficult—if not altogether impossible.

"Dr. Sanborn, the discoverer of the famous Sanborn treatment for diabetes and Bright's disease has stated the matter in a rational and absolutely convincing way. Dr. Sanborn says: 'It would, on the face of it, seem obvious that to deprive a diabetic of all sugarforming foods is no more likely to cure him of a disease—one symptom of which is the appearance of sugar in the urine—than would depriving him of meat and all albuminous foods cure him of Bright's disease—one symptom of which is the appearance of albumin in the urine.' And, as a matter of fact, it rarely does. For the chief cause remains untouched in either instance.

"There is nothing but food," contends Dr. Sanborn, 'wholesome, nourishing well-balanced food—that can possibly restore a particle of lost strength and energy, or rebuild a single cell of wasted tissue.'

"And these cells, by the way, must be rebuilt, otherwise how can pronounced cases of diabetes—patients given up to die by the most eminent medical specialists in the world, get well, under the Sanborn, and other rationalistic treatments, and remain well for twenty or more years? And without the slightest restriction in diet, or without the necessity of taking a single grain of medicine during their life as is absolutely essential with the insulin treatment.

"Yet many specialists, as you know, insist that a patient who is once a diabetic is always a diabetic, and may never hope for full recovery. They contend that when the island cells in the pancreas are destroyed or lose their function, that these cells can never be replaced.

"There is really no way of actually determining this matter without a postmortem. And you can't very well make a post mortem on a living subject.

"I believe, however, that the authorities are wrong in this matter, and that Nature is far greater and more capable in her powers for restoration than they give her credit for being.

"Now, it is true that deprivation of certain foods may tend to

(Continued on Page 14)

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Mr. Roy Anderson, the American businessman who took the lead in securing the release of the foreign captives who were held at Pao Tzu Ku by the Shantung bandits in May and June, will be presented with a silver plaque in appreciation of the great services he rendered at that time by the former captives still in Shanghai at a tiffin in his honor at the home of Mr. Carl Crow, 64 Route Ghisi, today. Mr. Anderson is passing through Shanghai en route to Peking for a short visit before sailing for the United States for a vacation.

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Insulin For Diabetes?—What Next?

(Continued from Page 13)

lessen the showing of sugar or albumin in the patient's urine. But it does so at the expense of the body tissue and vital resistance remains untouched.

"For deprivation of food will stop the disease itself only when the deprivation is continued long enough to stop the person who has the disease.

"We use a lot more common sense and good judgment in dealing with a machine. If, for instance, the steam begins to fail the engine, no sensible person would attempt to remedy the difficulty by cutting off the fuel supply. Yet this is exactly what many orthodox medical men do when attempting to cure diabetes and Bright's disease.

"You must remember that food is the fuel of the human engine. Nothing but food can possibly keep this complicated and delicate machine in operating condition.

"Now, I believe, that if the medical profession were to thoroughly recognise the causes of diabetes, and treat these causes much better results would be secured than under the present system.

"One cause, in particular, is quite generally ignored. This cause is intestinal toxeia and acidosis. The cause of intestinal toxemia and acidosis, is improper food and improper elimination. The relief for the condition is hygienic and dietetic methods—what might be termed broadly 'physical culture' methods.

"Remember that the body is really a combustion engine, running on power derived from the oxidation of the sugar and starches, and to a slight extent on power derived from the proteids, as well. It is self-repaired. That is, broken down tissue is replaced by products built up out of the proteid foods—taken in the form of meat, eggs, milk and all albuminous substances, such as are found in grains and other foods.

"The 'end products'—what might be termed the clinkers and ashes of food combustion—are caused by imperfect burning of these substances.

"It's just the same as though you choked up your furance with a lot of slate and slag and other unburnable material. Or as if you had the right kind of material, but put in twice as much as the furance would take care of. Or that you had the right amount of material, but failed to give your furnace enough air, because you left your dampers closed all the time. You know what would happen under these conditions.

"What would happen to your furnace, or to your boiler and engine, is exactly what is happening to you every time you overload your fuel box, or put the wrong kind of food in it, or fail to get rid of the unused portions of this food, except that the results are much worse.

"For, if you clog up your furnace the worst that can happen is that you get a lowered amount of heat or power. On the other hand, if you clog up your physical furnace and converter you not only get a diminished amount of power—expressed in lost vigor, vitality and physical and mental efficiency—but you generate some of the most virulent of all known poisons, as well.

"It is, in large measure, the autoxidation of these poisons that produces the effect on the island cells of the pancreas that inhibits, or prevents, their power properly to burn up the sugars and starches.

"The incomplete combustion of the sugars causes the fats to be insufficiently oxydized—for fat is burned in the system in the 'fire of the starches.' The formation of fat-produced acids of a highly toxic nature is thereby facilitated. When the sugar doesn't burn the fat, the fat cannot burn the proteid end-products.

"These proteid end-products are the chief head and front of offending in respect, not only to the development of diabetes, but also to the development of Bright's disease, certain forms of rheumatism, high blood-pressure and arteriosclerosis. All these conditions are what might be termed 'underoxidation disorders,' and all are relieved, and frequently entirely cured, by removing the causes of underoxidation.

* * *

"The first of these cause is foodstuffing. About nine people out of ten, who are not prevented by poverty from killing themselves with food, eat too much. They are tempted by the insidious appeal of the appetite and by the attractiveness with which food is prepared and served, to make food-drunkards of themselves.

"In fact, many scores of thousands of people seem absolutely to lack power to resist the seductive appeal of a succulent chunk of roast beef, surrounded by three times too much mashed potatoes and other vegetables, followed by a delicious helping of pie, cake, pudding or ice cream. They have no more use for two-thirds of this meal than they would have for another neck. Yet they'll eat the stuff, knowing that a considerable portion of the surplus will turn to poison in their systems, and help to hustle them underground.

"But that is not the worst of it. If they were working or actively exercising in the open air the system would utilise their overload of food. The extra air they would breathe into the lungs, and the extra oxygen that would be carried through their blood to every cell in the body would consume the poisons generated, and would tend to keep them free from the accumulation of toxins, and from the dangerous effects of these toxins on the tissue.

"But they don't. They sit around and pack themselves full of food. And then the men will sit around some more and smoke themselves into a state of torpor: while the women will top off their dietetic debauch with a half a pound of candy.

"This candy, or any other form of sugar, for that matter, is worse for them than liquor. For the sugar is acted upon by the yeast cells, present in the stomach of most people, to form alcohol, which is absorbed into the blood.

"Because of its high affinity for oxygen, this alcohol combines with the oxygen in the blood. This robs the blood of the oxygen necessary to complete the metabolism of various food products, which are converted into a low grade of fatty tissue. This fatty tissue is carried by the blood and deposited all over the body, producing obesity. Obesity, according to Dr. Elliott P. Joslin—recognised as our greatest American authority on diabetes—is the direct cause of sixty-five percent of all causes of diabetes in America.

"So here is one definitely established fact: To be distinctly overweight—say from fifteen to one hundred and fifty pounds—is deliberately to invite diabetes. Conversely, one way to avoid diabetes is to get back to normal weight, and stay there. And this unless there is a distinct lack of functioning power in the ductless glands—is a relatively simple matter.

"Another very imprtant thing in preventing diabetes, and in overcoming the disorder—in the early stages, at any rate—is the simple, but very definite, effect of exercise—especially exercise taken in the open air.

"Physical culture methods, plenty of walking and deep breathing, rowing, swimming, golf—any agreeable exercise that stimulates better circulation of the blood and the intake of a large amount of oxygen, is not only valuable, but almost indispensible.

"For exercise promotes better assimilation and metabolism. It also assists elimination, stimulates the liver, and helps to remove from the bowels the toxic matter that otherwise might be left to poison the pancreas, and inhibit the sugar-oxydixing function of this organ.

"For the same reason it is also advisable to drink liberal quantities of water. Water is the greatest solvent in Nature. It enters into the composition of all body tissue—even into our hair and finger nails. It flushes many poisons from the system that otherwise might be allowed to accumulate and depress the physiological functions.

"In certain forms of diabetes, of course, Nature, by creating an insistant thirst, forces us to drink unusually large quantities of water. But this is, in a measure, a normal process. We should not attempt to materially curtail it, except as the need for the large quantities of water can be overcome by relieving the sources of irritation which prompt the drinking of these amounts of water.

"Perhaps one of the most important factors in the successful treatment of diabetes is to increase the amount of 'base-forming' material taken into the system, and correspondingly to decrease the amount of acid-forming substances taken.

"Base-forming foods are foods that are rich in phosphates, potassium, magnesium iron and other mineral salts. You'll find these minerals in the germs and hulls of all grain foods, and in most vegetables and fruits.

"When manufacturers of prepared foods remove from cereal foods every particle of material in which the mineral salts are to be found—as they do with hulled rice, degerminated corn, white flour, pearled barley and other maltreated cereals—they directly encourage acidosis, and the subsequent development of diabetes and other underoxydation disorders.

"Refuse to eat any except whole wheat bread, or whole wheat products. Avoid tapioca and all pearled barley foods. Demand whole brown rice, instead of white polished rice. Taboo all degerminated corn foods. Side-step any vegetable that hasn't been boiled in its skin. This will vastly increase your intake of base-forming foods and thereby prevent the acidosis and the diminished blood alkalinity brought about by the use of denatured foods.

"Also, for the same reason, the use of meat should be materially curtailed. For meat tends to destroy sugar tolerance by creating acidosis. Cut down your meat intake, and you'll certainly increase alkalinity.

"It is because of its high alkaline content—as well as for the ease with which it is digested, the small amount of residue left, and the extra fluid that flushes poisons from the system—that milk has been so effectively used in diabetes. The best forms of milk are skim milk and buttermilk. Whole milk has somewhat too high a fat content for most diabetics.

"Many cases have been entirely cured of diabetes by adopting a milk and fruit treatment. In beginning the milk treatment it is always well to fast for two or three days, so as to give the system a chance to burn up and void its accumulated toxins.

"Then take a quart of milk the first day after the fast, two quarts the second day, three the third, four the fourth, and then four or five quarts a day, for several weeks.

"Between times, lemons, or grape fruit without sugar, may be freely used as these citrus fruits contain an excess of alkalies over acids, and therefore are base-forming foods.

"After the sugar has disappeared from the urine, whole wheat bread, baked potatoes, green vegetables and other foods may be added, until you are once more on a relatively full balanced diet.

"Diabetes is a very serious disorder. But often it isn't as serious as the methods used to overcome it. Of course, use insulin or anything else that promises help and relief from the condition. But don't pin your faith to a panacea, and overlook your hygienic, dietetic, physical culture and common-sense methods. These methods may be doing business long after insulin, intarvin and all the other medical novelties have been forgotten."

I agree with Mr. Rubin. His ideas sound pretty sane and sensible to me.

London Fashions

UNITY OF COLOR

There is a strong feeling this autumn for dressing to a color scheme. It gives good taste every opportunity to express itself and check any tendencies to loudness and exaggeration.

Nearly everything matches; evening cloaks and coats are made to go with the dresses with which they are to be worn, and lingerie, at least for evening wear, is also of the same color as the frock. The same unity of color is seen in day wear, and some firms are making long coats and frocks to wear with them which are replacing, to a certain extent, the three-piece suit of last season and are far more distinctive in their general effect. Chiffon serge—a fine and attractive new material—and new weights of covert coating, duvetyn or chiffon velvet, generally in tones of brown, are used for the outer wrap, with the prevailing fur trimming and perhaps a sparsely used embroidery. Under it will be a straight-lined frock of the same color in marocain, crepe romain, or georgette, or sometimes in chiffon velvet or velveteen. If of georgette the new pleating may be used, or lace of the same color may be introduced; embroidery, if used, is very much controlled. On the long cinnamon brown duvetyn coat—part of what, for the want of a better name, one can only call a two-piece suit—the skirt and back panel had an embroidery of gold and silver metal thread in a light patterning. The coat was trimmed with the usual fur hem and made with a fur collar, but with no fur on the wide cuffs. The frock worn under it was of cinnamon georgette with a square throat line and with the back of the bodice and the front of the skirt, which was made like an apron, embroidered in the same way as the coat. The sleeves were, as all sleeves for the afternoon now are, long.

The uses of velveteen this year are interesting, for Frenchwomen who understand its clinging qualities use it for little afternoon frocks, and English designers are copying them.—London Times.

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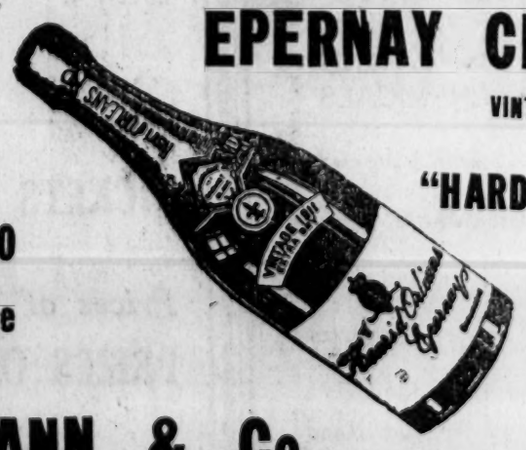
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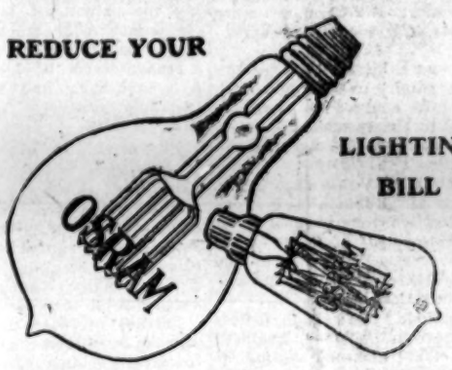

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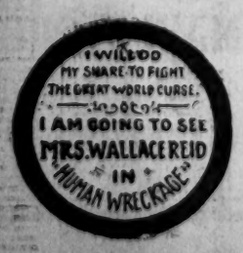

Man Asks And God Answers Questions On Sin's Penalty

By the Laymen's Home Missionary Movement, 4 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, England

WHAT IS THE PENALTY OF SIN?

Gen. 2: 17: But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat. . . . In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Jer. 31: 30: Every one shall die for his own iniquity. Rom. 1: 32: They which commit such things are worthy of death. Rom. 5: 12, 15, 17: Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin. Through the offence of one many be dead. By one man's offence death reigned by one.

1 Cor. 15: 21, 22: By man came death; . . . for all in Adam die. Rom. 6: 15: To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey his servants ye are to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death.

Rom. 6.: 21, 23: The end of those things is death. The wages of sin is death. Rom. 7: 5: The motions of sins . . . did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. 1 Cor. 15: 56: The sting of death is sin. Jas. 1: 15: When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. 1 John 5: 16: There is a sin unto death.

Job 36: 14 (margin): Their soul dieth in youth; and their life is among the unclean. Ps. 56: 13; 116: 8: Thou hast delivered my soul from death. Ps. 78: 50: He spared not their soul from death. Is. 53: 10, 12: Thou shalt make His soul an offering for sin. He hath poured out his soul unto death. Ezek. 18: 4, 20: The soul that sinneth, it shall die. Jas. 5: 20: He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Matt. 26: 38: My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death.

What Scriptures show that death as sin's penalty is not life?

Deut. 30: 15, 19: I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil. I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live. Rom. 5: 21: That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness . . . unto eternal life. Rom. 6: 23: For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life. Rom. 8: 13: For if ye live after the flesh ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live.

Ps. 22: 29: None can keep alive his own soul. Ps. 33: 18, 19: Behold, the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, . . . to deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive. Ezek. 13: 9: And will ye pollute Me among My people for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread, to slay the souls that should not die, and to save the souls alive that should not live? Is. 55: 3: Come unto me; hear, and your soul shall live.

What Scriptures show that death as sin's penalty means cutting off?

Ps. 37: 9, 22, 24: Evil doers shall be cut off. They that be cursed of Him shall be cut off. The wicked are cut off. Lev. 22: 3: Whosoever . . . goeth unto the holy things . . . having his uncleaness upon him, that soul shall be cut off. Num. 15: 30: But the soul that doeth aught presumptuously . . . the same reproacheth the Lord; and that soul shall be cut off.

What Scriptures show that death as sin's penalty means perishing?

Job 4: 9: By the blast of God they perish, and by the breath of His nostrils are they consumed. Job. 6: 15, 18: My brethern have dealt deceitfully, . . . as the streams of brooks they pass away. . . . They go to nothing, and perish. Ps. 73: 27: For lo, they that are far from Thee shall perish. Thou hast destroyed all them that go . . . from Thee. Prov. 11: 10: The wicked shall perish. John 3: 16: For God so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Ps. 37: 20: The wicked shall perish: and the enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs: they shall consume; into smoke they consume away.

What Scriptures show that death as sin's penalty means devouring?

Is. 1: 20: But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured. Heb. 10: 26, 27: For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries. Ezek. 22: 25: There is a conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening the prey, they have devoured souls.

What Scriptures show that death as sin's penalty means consuming?

Ps. 104: 35: Let the sinners be consumed out of the earth and let the wicked be no more. Is. 1: 28: And the destruction of transgressors and of the sinners shall be together, and they that forsake the Lord shall be consumed. Heb. 12: 29: For our God is a consuming fire. Is. 10: 18: He shall consume . . . both soul and body.

:-: United States Court :-:

HEARINGS:

(Before the Commissioner)

November 28, 1923, S. P. No. 39, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of Patrick McCaffery; testimony taken of A. H. Swan, C. D. Murphy; submitted to jury.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

December 4, 1923, Mukden Consular District. In re Hugh Gunn's Estate; order authorizing sale of certain property.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's will; order authorizing certain expenditures.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's estate; order authorizing distribution of proceeds of sale and other undistributed assets.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

November 28, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion for a new trial.

November 28, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution; notice of motion.

November 30, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company, v. American Express Co.; notice of appeal.

November 30, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; deposition.

November 30, 1923, Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; substitution of attorneys for defendant.

November 30, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; substitution of attorneys for defendant.

November 30, 1923, Cause No. 726, Lane v. Lane; petition.

December 1, 1923, Corpn. No. 150, Mark L. Moody, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

December 1, 1923, Cause No. 2266, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; plaintiff's brief.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; motion for new trial; notice of motion.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2356, Pacific Trading Co., Inc. v. S. L. Jones & Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; marshal's return of summons.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; oath of executor.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2333, William Jacks Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; answer.

December 3, 1923, Cause No. 2357, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; information; warrant issued.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; defendant's memorandum brief.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; notice of motion.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's will; petition.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2358, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will; petition; depositions.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2357, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; marshal's return of warrant.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2359, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; information; warrant issued.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al; praecipe for execution.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 2292, Isai Moiseevicz Burlakoff et al. v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; motion to strike form answer.

December 4, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co., Inc., in liquidation; reply.

(By the Commissioner)

November 28, 1923, S. P. No. 39, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Patrick McCaffery; jurors' oath; verdict; jurors' discharge.

November 30, 1923, Crim. No. 543, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.

November 30, 1923, Civil No. 2, Yok Sang v. J. Hamilton; marshal's return of writ of execution.

November 30, 1923, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; writ of execution issued.

SESSION AT HANKOW, CHINA HEARINGS:

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; testimony taken of H. A. A. Sobbe, R. C. Mackay, G. Humphreys, N. H. Crawford, Fung Yin Foo, Li Hei Chen, and Hu Yin Kang; continued.

November 28, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; testimony taken of Fung Yin Foo, H. A. Wiley; submitted.

November 28, 1923, Cause No. 1679, Grozier v. Groier; motion to dismiss; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

November 28, 1923, Cause No. 1679 Grozier v. Grozier; order of dismissal.

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INSTINCT AND MIND

Some six hundred years before the Birth of Jesus, a number of gifted men in Greece became interested in man's mind. From that day to ours the word Mind was used always in one way; it meant the conscious and thinking part of our life.

But now a tremendous revolution has taken place, and men perceive that from the time of Thales and Pythagoras, and through the time of Plato and Aristotle, down to the days of Darwin, man made the tremendous mistake of taking a part of the mind for the whole.

These old philosophers seem to have started all their thinking by a very simple division. Animals, they said, act by instinct; but man by reason. Animals do not think why they do things, but man knows what he does—he thinks first and then acts.

By making this simple division between man and the animals, every thinker started on a wrong road, and every seeker of wisdom was following a false clue. They reached many great and beautiful thoughts which will never die, they discovered many high and noble truths, which will for ever be a part of man's spiritual life, but it was impossible for them, journeying along a wrong road, and following a false clue, to reveal the secret mystery of human life. An entirely new idea has now entered the minds of men, and humanity is setting forth on a new journey of discovery. From this time onward we may expect changes in human life so wonderful that all which has gone before us will seem like the dream of a child.

It is like this. Man used to think of their bodies as the work of evolution, and of their minds as things which began at birth. They said to themselves: "Life began very humbly in the form of a cell. That cell had no will of its own. All it could do was to respond to the salt water in which it floated or the mud in which it accidentally came to rest. It responded to the air; it responded to the Sun. All things acted on it, stimulated it, impelled it, shaped and created it, till it changed and became many other things—plant, fish, insect, bird, animal."

Then they proceeded to explain man. "After millions of years of evolution," they said, "a creature appeared among the animals with a better brain than the rest, and by using this brain he gradually became a reasoning creature. Instead of responding to the various influences of Nature, he thought things out for himself and created Mind."

Now this way of looking at things was fairly true, but it missed one fact of the highest importance. That fact we can see for ourselves if we look at this matter from the standpoint of the modern thinker. The modern thinker says: "If our bodies have come to us after millions of years of evolution, so have our minds. We do not begin in childhood to write our thoughts on a blank sheet of paper. The mind, like the body, is the result of evolution. It also has travelled down the ages from the beginning of time. It is not thought only, it is also instinct. The Reason is the greatest thing in the Mind, but it is only a part of the Mind, and has no other foundation than the animal instincts. Every one of our thoughts come to us from instinct".

And so, instead of speculating on the conscious mind only, men are now beginning to map out and explore the total mind—the mind which retains a memory of evolution, and is far more instinctive than rational. The consequence is that, instead of speaking with contempt of instinct, or leaving it on one side as an insoluble mystery, something which belongs to a different order of creation, men are now carefully examining its whole range of activity, convinced that here is to be found the clue to man's spiritual life.

THE EXCITING QUEST OF THE MODERN WORLD

It is well, then, for all of us to prepare our minds for this exciting quest of the modern world. We have got to adopt a new attitude towards life. We have got to think of ourselves in a way which never occurred to Plato, Newton, or even Darwin, although Darwin had glimpses of the truth. Perhaps the best way to begin is by forming a very clear idea of instinct. The word comes to us from the Latin, and means impelled. A moth is impelled to a bright light; a hen is impelled to go broody whether she has eggs to sit on, or stones, or nothing; a dog is impelled to growl when angry, to wag its tail when pleased.

There was a curious new chapter not long ago in the life of the horse. A fine creature, a thoroughbred horse of great value, broke loose from its stable in the night, galloped itself to exhaustion, and was found in the morning a poor crock, like a lame horse that had dashed its way across a battlefield.

Nobody knows that had happened, but we to know that something of the old life of the horse that was wild and free had come back to this noble steed across the ages, and wild instinct drove it on, fleeing, perhaps, from some terror we do not understand, until only exhaustion ended its adventure.

We never shall get rid of this wild instinct in a horse. We have never eradicated instinct from the horse, although our forefathers tamed and trained him before history dawned. We have not eradicated instinct from anything we have tamed; possibly we never shall.

WONDERFUL THINGS AN ANIMAL DOES BECAUSE IT CANNOT HELP IT

There is not an animal friend we have in which we cannot trace the operation of overmastering instinct, which has come down from the days before man as a driving principle in each creature's life.

There are many marvellous instances of instinct in natural history, and in all of them we see that a bird, fish, or animal does not consciously realise what it is doing. It does marvellous things because it cannot help doing them. The memory of those things is stored up in its mind, and when memory acts the thrush will build a nest exactly like every other thrush, the bee will make its cell like every other bee, the caterpillar will turn itself into a chrysalis, the chrysalis will turn into a butterfly.

So it is with us. Our minds are crammed with memories of our ancestors. As soon as we are born we know how to feed, how to grip with our fingers, how to crawl. If we were left to ourselves we should go on developing these instinctive memories; but with us there is interference. Our mothers teach us to stand upright, then to speak. They tell us that we must not do this and that, we ought to do something else, and before we can follow our natural instincts we find ourselves walking in an entirely new way of life—we observe, we reflect, we act with conscious purpose.

INSTINCTS THAT ARE BY FAR THE GREATEST PART OF LIFE

But our instincts remain in the background and are by far the greatest part of our life. We do not grow by conscious thought, or digest our food, or regulate our breathing, or direct the activities of our blood cells. All these complicated energies, so amazing to the man of science, are not done by our conscious minds, and also they are not done for us; they are done entirely by ourselves, but by a part of us which is not known to our consciousness. They are the work of our own instinctive life.

The fallacy which has deceived men for two thousand years came from the idea that our thought-life is one thing, and our instinctive-life another. But they are really one and the same.

This discovery has been made by asking a very simple question: Where do our thoughts come from? The answer is that every one of our thoughts, the highest and lowest, and noblest and worst, come from our instincts. Up from that part of the brain which is in deep shadow, and is still full of unexplored mystery, thoughts rise, like bubbles from the depths of the sea, and come for a moment to the surface of consciousness. They are memories of the whole past of the human race. Consciousness takes them into itself, thinks them out, acts upon them, makes them its own.

ANCIENT INSTINCT IN MAN WHICH IS STILL A DRIVING FORCE

Let us take one or two examples from the group of great instincts which we now see to lie at the foundation of all our conscious thinking.

Pugnacity was once the natural instinct of man. He lived in a world that was opposed to him. He was threatened on all sides by cunning and cruel enemies. For the sake of his wife and his children it was necessary to be always on the alert and to smite before he himself was smitten. Has that instinct died out? Look at the temperance reformer attacking alcohol, at the physician attacking disease, at the social reformer attacking abuses, at the missionary attacking paganism. Pugnacity is still one of the driving forces in our conscious life, and no man is a true man who is not a presistent fighter for a better order of things.

It is natural for man to live in company with other men, but there is an instinct which has impelled him to share his dangers and so multiply his strength. In our own day we have seen this natural instinct taking the ugly shape of racialism, and ending in terrible war; and also we have seen that those who want to put an end to war do not attack this instinct of sociableness, but rather fight for its extension. They want more of it and not less; certainly not none at all. They want a League of Nations, a Brotherhood of Man.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT WHICH MAKES THE GANG IDEA SUBLIME

A few years ago our great cities were disgraced by street fights between gangs of roughs, one gang making war with buckled belts, clubs, and stones against another gang. How has that natural instinct been changed to something better? If we don't at the Boy Scout Movement we see that it is simply the gang idea raised to a noble height. It is a natural instinct used to a great moral end. It is a dangerous instinct made sublime.

All our animal instincts may [illegible] to the region of noble living. Self-assertion can become a tremendous strength when it is controlled by the spirit of team-work. Greed may become an infinite power when directed to social service. "I will make you fishers of men" did not mean that Jesus would change the disciples into different beings; it meant that He would direct their hunting instinct into a higher channel. A distinguished writer has pointed out that the miser is almost always a childless man, and that even the peaceful collection of postage stamps may be traced to the brutal instinct which made men collectors of slaves or human scalps.

MASTER INSTINCT THAT WE SHOULD MAKE CAPTAIN OF OUR LIVES

Life becomes easier for all of us when we see that those animal instincts which sometimes shame and degrade us are nevertheless our true and only starting point for a higher life, a life of heroic sacrifice and devotion. Our whole business of behaviour lies in looking our animal instincts full in the face, never fearing them, never running away from them, never trying to kill them; but, by the help of God, converting these impelling forces into ways which will purify our hearts, strengthen our minds, and bring our wills into tune with the Will of Him who created the Earth, ordained the age-long processes of evolution, and knows whereof we are made.

In the mind of man from the very beginning, if we look deep enough, we shall see one instinct which is the master of all others—the instinct to ascend, to move forward, to understand, to overcome all imperfection. If we would be on the conquering and heroic side of the human race not on the cowardly and surrendering side, we must make this master instinct the captain of our lives, and follow it at all costs to the end of our days.

And of this we may be sure that the instinct of man for improvement would never have found its way into his mind if it had not expressed the will and determined purpose of Creation.

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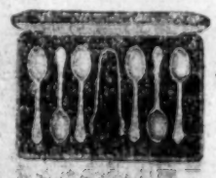

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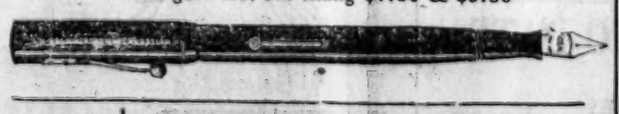

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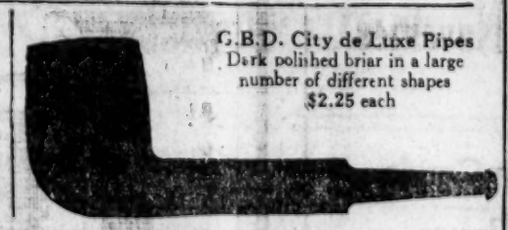

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Psychic Adventures In Europe

Sittings With An Apport Medium In Berlin. And Interviews With Several Notables

BY J. MALCOLM BIRD

If one were blocking out, independently, a psychic tour of Europe, one would probably devote more time to the Continent than to England. My expedition, however, had primarily to do with British mediums, and only secondarily with items of psychic interest in France, Germany, etc. Nevertheless, it was my intent to give as much time as possible to a swing thorugh the Continent: and I finally got away from London. Beyond the knowledge that Paris was my first point of call, my schedule was left to form itself as I went along.

In Paris I had very interesting conversations with Dr. Geley, research officer in charge at the Institute Metapsychique International: and with Prof. Richet, whose recently published book "Thirty Years of Psychic Research" will be reviewed in these columns at an early date. I need say nothing here about these interviews, since I arranged with Dr. Geley for several signed articles, in which he will tell of his work and of the general state of psychic research in France better than I could possibly do on the basis of such short examination as I was able to conduct. I saw Dr. Geley's laboratory and his museum, and was enormously impressed by the paraffin gloves obtained, allegedly as casts of the hands of materialised spirits, in the presence of the Polish medium Kluski. These casts have not been adequately described in America: and were it not that I have on my desk at this moment a letter from Geley, announcing the dispatch within a very few days of a comprehensive article on them, accompanied by photographs, I should pause longer over them here.

Before and after leaving London I had been in communication with Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, the very valued Berlin correspondent of the Scientific American. I had been anxious for him to go to Munich and meet me there, since at the moment the Bavarian capital seemed also the psychic center of Germany. Illness in his family made this impossible, however: and at his urgent recommendation I went to Berlin first, as his radio message said, "on matters of psychic and extreme interest."

Dr. Gradenwitz had arranged for me first to see the Grunewald psychic laboratory, which he had already described in our issue of July, 1922. I found the apparatus extraordinarily interesting, and Herr Grunewald no less so. Then arrangements were made for a seance at the apartment of Frau Vollhard, and this was held on the evening of March 20.

Frau Vollhard is entirely in the hands of Dr. F. Schwab, a practicing physician who has been examining her mediumship for several years. Dr. Schwab had it all settled in his own mind that as the price of the seance, I was to agree, sight unseen, to publish in the Scientific American an article which he had written about his medium. My categorical refusal to do anything with this article beyond reading it and making a recommendation to the home office threatened to bring us to a deadlock: but we finally found a way out, I agreed to pay him a seance fee of ten dollars, and to read the article. If I then found it worthy of translation and reproduction in our columns, I was so to recommend: and if it was thus used, the ten dollars was to be deducted from our payment for it. When the article reached my hotel the next morning, I was agreeably surprised: it was by no means as hopeless as I had feared. A good deal of the accompanying information about the medium is from it. I suppose we must forgive the middle-class German for getting excited in the presence of anyone who has access to the fountain of dollars.

Dr. Schwab first became acquainted with Frau Vollhard in the fall of 1920. Prior to her work with him, she sat only in the most restricted circle of her intimate acquaintances. At these sittings telekinetic phenomena occurred, with numerous apports. Nothing was seen of ecoplasm or materializations.

Telekinesis, the movement of objects without contact, is familiar to my readers I have no doubt. Apports perhaps are not. The idea is simple enough, and plausible enough. If a given force can move a vase of flowers acorss the room, it seems self-evident that, applied in greater concentration and with greater power, it can move a man across London, or a table across a continent. In its simplest terms, the apport is simply the bringing, into the seance room, of a material object that was not there. The spiritists are very clear indeed that the object is not materialised out of nothing. It is brought form somewhere else, and disappears from this other place just as it appears in the seance room. The identification of the phenomenon with telekinesis seems immediate until we learn that an apport is just as likely as not to occur in a sealed room. Then there enters the very pretty problem of how the extraneous object got through the walls. The believer finds this simple enough: it was dematerialized, filtered in through the molecular interstices and was reassembled within the room. If the phenomenon really occurs, some such explanation as this must presumably be accepted.

To return to Frau Vollhard: Dr. Schwab, soon after his admission to her sittings, set about to remodel them in the interests of science. He set up better controls and better conditions for observation, brought in apparatus of various sorts, kept a permanent record of all the seances, interested other scientists and got independent witnesses, carried out medical and anatomical tests upon the medium, etc., etc. Frau Vollhard was sufficiently impressed by his plea of scientific expediency to have submitted to all this. But she has a limit beyond which she will not go. In conservation about her tea table, the abstract proposition was advanced whether she would qualify for our formal investigation. Her interest was acute when I translated $2,500 into marks at 20,000 per dollar, the prevailing rate: but she was very certain that, even for the purpose of winning such a colossal sum, she would not sit in other than her own clothes and would not submit to more than a perfunctory search.

With Dr. Schwab's introduction of science into the seance room there came a surprising shift in the medium's scope. When he first tried to get photographic evidence of telekinesis, he found ectoplasm in the developed picture: and pursuing this lead, he got very many photographs and visible appearances of this much controverted substance. One would be fairly certain that the medium was not sufficiently well-read to know anything about ectoplasm, or sufficiently clever to counterfeit it. Her daughter is always present, however, and with regard to her neither of these assurances would be valid. If there is fraud, she I would be certain is the guilty one.

Not long before the date of my sitting, the medium had without apparent reason abandoned the production of ectoplasm, and returned to her original line. So I was given reasonable assurance that I should have some apports, and made to understand that nothing else was likely to occur.

The medium sat at the end of a small oblong table. On one side Dr. Gradenwitz and on the other I, sat at the side of the table, around the corners from Frau Vollhard. Next to me came Dr. Schwab and then the medium's daughter: on Dr. Gradenwitz' side sat two gentlemen who were present for the first time. One was a Herr Inspektor, and the other was apparently also the holder of some official position. There was complete darkness save when Dr. Schwab flashed his red torch to make an observation of some sort.

There were no preliminaries. We simply sat down and waited, conversing. The medium was greatly relieved to learn that I was not a violent skeptic, and even more so when she discovered that I could manage to keep up with the conversation. She had apparently had a mental picture of Dr. Gradenwitz and myself, exchanging impressions in English, of which nobody else present would understand a word.

We had been sitting for but a moment or two when she began making weird noises. She breathed rapidly, shuddered and groaned, and occasionally cried out loudly. The medical man who is present when a female medium acts in this fashion usually notes a good deal of similarity with the external manifestations of childbirth. In the present instance the noises worked up to a climax very rapidly: then there was a faint rustling, and the medium, apparently in a less abnormal condition than a moment before, groaned repeatedly that something had happened. Dr. Schwab flashed his light, and on the table was seen a rather large branch from a box tree, quite fresh. I was told that this always constituted Frau Vollhard's opening apport. Though I knew the answer, I asked whence it came, and was given the correct reply—"Nobody knows." It was then stated that apparently it came direct from the tree, since on clear evenings like the present one it was always dry, while if it were raining outside, it was invariably wet.

The medium's pulse had fluctuated violently. I did not note down the figures, and have actually forgotten whether they went up or down: but as between two readings, one taken as we sat down and the other after the arrival of the box branch, I recall that the higher was some 60 percent in excess of the lower. Dr. Schwab's reading was not verified by any other sitter, but assuming his good faith, this would go a long way toward establishing the bona fides of the medium's condition of abnormality. Dr. Gradenwitz and I had held her hands throughout the convulsion period, and her struggles to release them seemed very realistic.

After five or ten minutes of desultory conversation, during the first of which the medium still gave evidence of physical suffering, she had calmed and seemed normal again. The light was dispensed with, her hands again taken under control, and the same routine gone through as before. This time Frau Vollhard was even more violent than on the first occasion. As her convulsions reached a climax there came a great clattering upon the table. My impressions were that the object had come from over her shoulder, but I was at a loss for specific grounds for this feeling. The light was flashed, and the apport found to be a pair of small slates, tied together with twine and the knot sealed with wax.

The medium, her daughter and Dr. Schwab at once displayed the greatest excitement: and with a good deal of mutual interruption they gave us the history of these slates. Some four months previously, it was stated, the intent was formed of trying the medium at slate writing, and this packet of slates had been put at that time. Placed in a drawer, the bundle had mysteriously disappeared, and had not been seen since. This, if true, would make the phenomenon a sort of double apport. The slates were cut apart with great interest to see whether they carried any message. They did not, but to make up for this the pencil which had been sealed up in them was missing. Of course no corroboration was or well could be, offered for this tale. I dare say the slates had been prepared and put away as described, but that they had not been tampered with in the meantime is a long leap. And the complete absence of search made it out of the question to regard even the fact of apport as in any sense proved. Both the medium and her daughter wore rather voluminous clothes of heavy black material, in which objects of considerable bulk could easily have been concealed.

The medium now claimed extreme exhaustion, but after a rest consented to a third spasm. The crisis came with remarkable promptness, and the apport made a very terrifying noise as it fell upon the table. It turned out to be an ordinary stone, two or three times the size of a hen's egg. It was added to a large box of similar stones standing in a corner of the room. When I picked it up from the table, for examination it was warm—much warmer, I was sure, than it could have got through mere contact with the person of one of the sitters.

After I left Berlin, Dr. Gradenwitz had another sitting, at which Frau Vollhard's hands were held by two eminently respectable M. D.'s. After the medium came out of one of her crises, two wooden rings were found, unbroken, about the arms of the two doctors which were thus engaged. If the medium were dressed as when I saw her, it would hardly have been possible for these to have been concealed on her arm: and if we may assume that the physicians and Dr. Gradenwitz examined the rings competently, we are left rather up a tree for a "rational" explanation.

Having finished in Berlin, I was in some doubt whether to go to Munich or to Warsaw. The former city promised a sitting with Willy Sch., the latter with Kluski. The fear that from Warsaw I might not get back in time to catch my boat at Southampton on the 28th decided me in favor of Munich, in spite of the disconcerting news which Herr Grunewald had over the telephone. He had called up the Baron von Schrenck Notzing on my behalf, hoping to arrange definitely for a seance with Willy. He was informed that Willy had got tired of working for the Baron, and had skipped out—quite literally, this was what Herr Grunewald quoted the Baron as having said. The Baron gave us to understand that Willy had gone home to his father, in a little village near the Austrian border, and that, under his father's management, he was now prepared to give sittings to the highest bidder.

I went on to Munich, and had an interview with the Baron, during which I saw his laboratory with all its apparatus, and the wire cage in which Willy had sat while producing phenomena outside, in the room. It was all as it had been described. Failing to get promptly in touch with Willy and his new management, however, I was forced to come home without having sat with the most talked of medium of the present moment.

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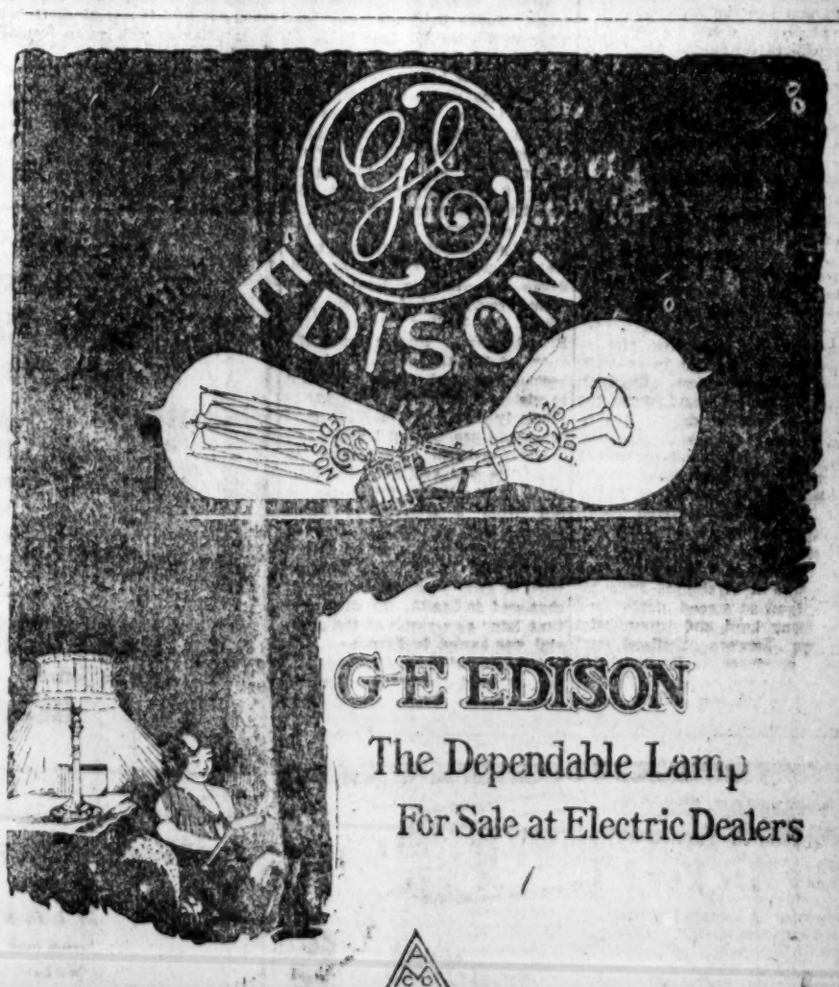

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Noted American Dead Abroad

Oglethorpe One Of Prominent Figures In American History Who Lies In Foreign Soil

The bringing back to America has been told in fiction and history of the remains of James Edward Oglethorpe, First Governor of Georgia and founder of the colony, recalls the number of persons famous in American history who are buried in foreign soil.

Many of those who now rest far from American shores lived much of their lives in lands across the sea; others not so long. But even a partial list discloses names gloriously identified with the shaping of America's first Government, with her early political and later artistic life.

At the head of the list are Captain John Smith, founder of Virginia, and William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. Both of these colonizers are buried in England. Penn beside his two wives in a small churchyard in Buckinghamshire, Smith in St. Sepulchre's Church, London. Pocahontas, too, despite the recent efforts of Americans to find her grave in England, has been lost to us; has vanished beyond the mists of Gravesend.

Another outstanding figure Judah Benjamin, friend of Jefferson Davis and Vice President of the Confederacy, whose negotiations of loans for the Southern States won for him the admiration if not the affection, of European financiers, lies in the homeland of his French wife. John Paul Jones, America's first naval hero, whose remains were brought back to the United States in 1905, lay for more than a century in an unmarked grave in Paris. And the body of Tom Paine, said to have helped Jefferson draft the Declaration of Independence, who died in New York and was buried in New Rochelle near the property this Government gave him in recognition of his services during the Revolution, later was removed to London. It was the phrase at the beginning of one of Paine's many tracts, "These are the times that try men's souls," which became a battle cry during these early days. A tablet recently was unveiled not far from Washington Square on the site of the house where Paine died.

Other Americans whose achievements stand forth but who died and were buried abroad were Daniel Bliss, the missionary; the etcher Whistler, Edwin Abbey, the painter; F. Marion Crawford, William Temple Franklin, grandson of Benjamin; Theodore Parker, Benjamin West, Bret Harte, Henry James, W. W. Story, Louise Guiney and Lafcadio Hearn, who, although born on one of the Ionian Islands of a Greek mother and an Irish-English father, served his writer's apprenticeship in the newspaper offices of the United States. Hearn married a Japanese socially prominent in her own country, and died there.

Another man of a later era than the first colonists who falls in this group was the explorer Henry M. Stanley. Stanley came to America from England as a boy was adopted by a benevolent gentleman in New Orleans who gave him his name, and later worked his way West, winding up in an Arkansas grocery store. But the call of far places was in Stanley's blood, and the child who was left to the care of selfish relatives before he could toddle circled the globe and sat with Kings ere the wanderlust was satisfied. In America he treked westward with General Hancock to fight the Indians. Later James Gordon Bennett of The New York Herald sought him out and gave him a roving commission to bring back news from wild places. Stanley's search for the explorer Livingstone, lost in darkest Africa, resulted in several books which have given the uninitiated a firsthand picture of remote and mysterious lands. Stanley, the homeless waif, finally died in London covered with honors, a Sir before his name, and is buried there.

Of the young Scot John Paul Jones, who at 17 shipped from his native land as second mate and after many hard and unsuccessful journeys between Scotland and distant provinces finally found his way to America, which he decided to adopt as his own country, much has been told in fiction and history. It was John Paul's fondness for Willie Jones, a prominent planter of North Carolina, who befriended him in his days of poverty, that led to his adopting the name of Jones.

During the Revolution Jones cruised between Bermuda and Nova Scotia, inflicting much damage on British shipping. Later he won renown by his dexterous manoeuvring during an encounter off the coast of England between his own ship and a superior force manned by British seamen. That was in 1777. Jones had been sent to Brest with news of Burgoyne's surrender and the request that he (Jones) be supplied with a swift frigate to harass English merchantmen. Failing to secure such a vessel, the resourceful commander turned his attention to doing what harm he could do with the inadequate ship under his hand, with the result that the British sloop-of-war Drake went limping into the harbor of Brest badly damaged.

Jones spent several years in Paris about this time, where he was commissioned by Congress to collect the prizes captured in European waters under his command. Flushed with his recent victories, Jones made hosts of friends and, though physically unprepossessing, his pleasant manners made him immensely popular. Louis XVI. singled him out for special attention, and he was the recipient of many other honors. Some time later Jones was in the service of Catherine of Russia for a year or so, but disastrously, the plotting against him of Catherine's favorite, an officer of high rank, sending him back to Paris undaunted but crestfallen. Of Jones, Napoleon said, "If he had lived, France would have had an Admiral."

For more than a hundred years Jones's body lay in the St. Louis Cemetery in Paris, which in 1762 was at the western angle of the Rue de l'Hopital Saint Louis (now the Grange aux Belles) and the Rue des Morts now des Ecluses Saint Martin). Five houses occupy the site of this old French burying ground, and in the courtyard of one of them, No. 41 Rue Grange aux Belles, less than five feet below the surface of the ground, was found the leaden coffin containing Jones's body, in a remarkable state of preservation. A fleet of American warships brought the remains back to Annapolis in 1905. Few figures in American history have furnished more material to the lovers of romance than John Paul Jones, the Scotch boy of humble parentage, who gave so generously to his adopted country.

Although less widely known than Jones, Judah Benjamin was another who gave the best years of his life to his adopted country. Benjamin was born in one of the West Indies and came with his parents to New Orleans before the Civil War. His work for the Confederacy is well known to all students of history. Like many other Southerners, Benjamin declared that he would not be taken alive, and when the Confederacy fell he put to sea in an open boat. He managed to get to London, where his notable legal work caused rankling jealousy in the hearts of leading lights of the British courts. Having begun life anew at the age of 54, Benjamin became one of the most successful barristers in England. He was a scholarly Jew, noted for his good sense and penetrating logic.

His texbook, "Benjamin on Sales," is said still to be the principal authority on this topic. A fall from a tramcar in Paris, where he had built a house in 1882, and where after he opened law offices in London he spent parts of each year, left him badly shattered in health. He died some time later as a result of the shock and was buried in France.

Another brilliant American lawyer, Richard Henry Dana, grandson Francis Dana, secretary to John Adams and one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Science, died in Rome in 1852. The book "Two Years Before the Mast," was the result of young Dana's journey around the Horn to California when a serious illness threatened him with blindness. Robust health was the result of Dana's experience as mate on a sailing vessel. He was later graduated from Harvard and practiced law with conspicuous success. At one time he was United States District Attorney and was the author of many law books. Always fond of travel, Dana wound up his practice in 1878, and went abroad. He died four years later in Italy's capital.

Italy, too, was the home for many years of the American writer, F. Marion Crawford, who died at Sorrento in 1909. Crawford was born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy. Although he was brought home and attended school at St. Paul's in New Hampshire, study at Cambridge and Heidelberg appeared to give him the taste for European life which he adopted definitely while still in his twenties. He perhaps might be called more a citizen of the world than of any particular country. His stories of Anglo-Indian life, with their touch of Oriental mystery, leave the sophisticated reader in small doubt of the writer's first-hand knowledge of the country about which he writes. Crawford spent some time in India studying Sanskrit and editing an Indian journal. And today no vis" - to the new Republic of Czechoslovakia fails to read his "Witch of Prague," with its historical background of sinister events in the ancient life of this Bohemian capital.

Henry James, the writer, also spent much of his life outside his native land, and though he became a British subject just before his death, it is difficult for the country of which he was a citizen seventy-two years not to lay claim to a deep interest, if not a share, in his life and talents. Born in New York of a father whose theological writings show unusual originality, both Henry and his brother William inherited to large extent the picturesque style of this scholarly parent. Henry James wrote mostly of people who had the leisure to make of life a fine art, and he naturally found in England a large leisure class than in his own country, one that provided more material for his pen. Henry James was buried in London, where he died in 1916.

And it is in English soil that another famous and distinctly American writer, Bret Harte, now rests. He lies in the churchyard at Fremley within sound of the rustling pines that he so often spoke of during his lifetime, and which no doubt reminded him of those other pines far across the Rocky Mountains of his native America.

Much has been written of the typical Bret Harte, of his ironies and prejudices. But the story of the woman who in early days refused to read proof of his story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," because she said it was indecent, had an amusing as well as an ironical sequel.

This woman's shrouded delicacy did not prevent her afterward from handing Mr. Harte, regularly, her own manuscripts for consideration. But the story goes that Harte never forgave her unfair comment, and that each time she came to him with a sheaf of closely written sheets he would look at the title of the story and return it with a polite, ceremonious bow, saying:

"I will not trouble you to leave the manuscript. I am not publishing a Sunday school paper. I am publishing a magazine, The Overland Monthly."

James McNeill Whistler lived for many years beside the River Thames, the river he has so lovingly portrayed in his etchings. After his death funeral services were held in the old Chelsea Church near Whistler's house and he was buried in the graveyard at Chiswick. According to the book by Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell:

"It was a gray, stormy Summer day, and as the clergyman said the last prayers for the dead and the coffin was lowered the thick London atmosphere enveloped the green enclosure with the magic and mystery that Whistler was the first to see and to reveal to the world. The grave was made by the side of his wife's under a wall covered with clematis. A low railing like the trellis in the garden at Rue Bac (Whistler's Paris apartment), with flowers growing over it, now shuts in the little unmarked plot of ground where Whistler, the greatest artist and most striking personality of the nineteenth century, lies at rest in a peaceful corner of the London he loved, not far from the house, and nearer the grave of Hogarth, who had been to him the greatest English master from the days of his boyhood in St. Petersburg."

Chelsea, particularly dear to Americans, also was the home of the painter Edwin Abbey. It was there that he planted his roof tree after a short career as an illustrator in New York. Of Chelsea Lodge, Abbey's home, a friend has written: "It is a pleasant house at the corner of Dilke Street, close to the river, but not on it, with two large studios and a shady, partly paved garden within white-washed walls." There Abbey, who had before 30 become closely identified with art life in England, spent most of his time, and it was in the little Chelsea house that Abbey died. After cremation, his ashes were conveyed to Old Kingsbury and the urn placed under a small marble tomb. A tablet in his memory was unveiled in St. Paul's Church, London, in 191.

Abbey's best-known murals in this country are those of the "Holy Grail" in the Boston Library. He was a member of the Royal Academy and many of his paintings hang in London galleries. It was of Abbey that Alma-Tadema said, "his was a nature of good."

Some readers will remember the missionary Daniel Bliss, who, sixty-odd years ago, left his Vermont home and went to the then practically uncharted wilds of Syria. Here he opened the first co-educational institution in that part of the world, the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, known as the American College. Today no traveler to the Near East fails to visit this progressive school with its ramifications of modern medicine, dentistry, nursing and academic work. But when Daniel Bliss first planted his American mission in those sandhills the trails between Beirut and Damascus were none too safe for lonely travelers, and tales were not wanting of peaceful caravans that started for the interior never to return.

Dr. Bliss was an intrepid and fearless horseman, a lover of the Arab steed, a man unafraid. And there was never a time in war or peace when Dr. Bliss was not abroad in the Lebanon hills around Beirut, the country so full of biblical lore and story. He visited and made friends with the natives of remote districts, and when anything was amiss the natives wended their way to the doctor's house to have him adjudge the case. Dr. Bliss was President of the college for thirty-six years and President Emeritus for fourteen. Although urged by his friends to come back to America during his last years, they knew that his warrior of the Church there was but one spot really dear and that was the Lebanon hills north of Palestine. When family and friends in early days spoke to him of the dangers in journeying about the country, he used to tell, with a dry chuckle, of the time when he was a little boy back in his Vermont home and his life was despaired of. It was then the doctor said to his mother, "A child who can yell and kick like that will not die yet."

Dr. Bliss lived to within seven years of the century mark.

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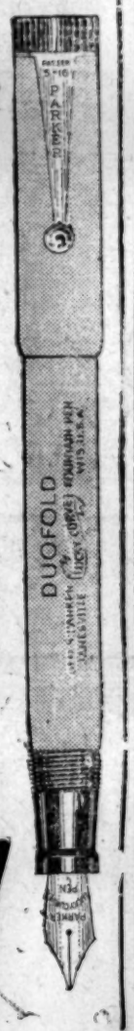

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NOMAD

"The monthly meeting of Nemad Oasis on Tuesday, December, 11, 1923, will be a smoker. Members have the privilege of inviting friends.

The meeting will be at the Maxim's Cafe. The business meeting for members only at 6:30 p.m. will be followed by the dinner and smoker for members and their guests.

All visiting Shriners are cordially invited."

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of CAROLINE FURBER SWAIN, Deceased. — Cause No. 2358 — Estate No. 535 — NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Caroline Furber Swain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 9, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
2, Kinkiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
December 9, 1923.

64046

MILK bearing complete seal of
ROSELAWN DAIRY
is guaranteed
PURE & CLEAN
ROSELAWN DAIRY FARM
Tel. East 321. 85 Tongshan Rd.
63760

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Str. Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road, Telephones, Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

63062 D 11

UNIVERSITY ARTS GRADUATE (HONOURS) of 30 years' practical TEACHING and COMMERCIAL (IMPORT & EXPORT) experience undertakes coaching of students in ENGLISH (ELEMENTARY & ADVANCED), MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES, BOOK - KEEPING, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & TRAINING, STENOGRAPHY, &c. For terms, &c., apply C.P.O. 1202.

63612

European Barber Shop
94 Broadway
next to Savoy Hotel
Open daily from 7½ a.m. to 9 p.m.
Including Holidays.

63993

FOR HIRE

AN old and established firm have for hire boats, motor trucks and wheel barrows, by the hour or by the day. Address all enquires to the North China Trading Co. P572, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7874.

63954 D 19

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
in connection with
High Class Restaurant
SUKIYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258.
PROP: J. K. SETO, PROP.

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

AVIS

Le Comite a le plaisir d'informer les Membres du C. S. F. que la date du 9 Decembre, a 11.30, a ete choisie pour donner le premier coup de pioche devant marquer le commencement des travaux de la construction du nouveau Cercle.

Monsieur Wilden, Consul General de France, a bien voulu accepter de presider a cette petite ceremonie.

Le Comite

NOTICE

The Committee have much pleasure in informing the Members of the C. S. F. that December the 9th has been fixed for the cutting of the first sod in connection with the erection of the New Club house.

Mr. Wilden, Consul General for France, has kindly agreed to preside at this ceremony, which will take place at 11.30 a.m.

The Committee

63960 D 9

Great Christmas Sale
One month, beginning Dec. 5th
Cakes, Pastries, Etc.
10,000 PRIZES DISTRIBUTED
By LOTTERY
Come and try now.
SINN MING & CO.
159 Avenue Joffre
64036 D 11

SAVE $800
must sell at once
SABLE COAT
COST $2000
WILL SELL FOR $1200
Lady's Coat, New
French Silk Lining
I. LEIBOVICH
Zylstra Arcade
41 Kiangse Road.

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Re the Estate
of
K. H. CHRISTENSEN,
DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1500 covering 200 Preference Shares in this Company numbered 218973 to 219172 registered in the name of Kund Holger Christensen, Shanghai, is declared to have been lost and unless any objection is lodged by December 27th, next, will be considered null and void and a new certificate issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. A. MOMBER,
Secretary.

63782

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮象牌 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

GARNER QUELCH & CO. LTD.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021.

LOST

A Bill of lading, No. 12, marked Q. for 200 bales of red Dates, having already delivered 110 bales, imported by S. S. Tuckwo, trip No. 638, has been lost.

Having requested Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to cancel the said Bill, we hereby warn the public, also in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao, not to negotiate the same.

FAT CHEN 發昌號啟

63996 D 9

NOTICE

ADDRESS communications for John R. Brinkley M. D. of Milford, Kansas, to Mr. Robert Northcliff, Secretary, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

63990 D 9

VETO
OBTAINABLE:
In All Leading Dispensaries

68025

"FRANZ-JOSEF"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe, in the United Kingdom, and in the U.S. Obtainable at all leading drug Stores.

64025 B.

MDE. KELVEY'S

School of Dancing. Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, National Ballet & Toe-dancing. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught, Pupils Style studied and developed. Classes held New Carlton Thursdays & Saturdays; Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment to Mdme. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tel. N. 4085.

61307

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

Chinese Government Railways
KIAOCHOW-TSINAN LINE

TENDER FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR STRENGTHENING BRIDGES

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to the suppliers to submit their tenders for the above mentioned material. The quantity of STRUCTURAL STEEL to be supplied will amount to approximately 338 tons.

Inclosed tenders in envelope sealed with sealing wax, addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration, Tsingtau, and further endorsed with the TITLE "TENDER FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR STRENGTHENING BRIDGES" and accompanied with $1,000 in cash or certified check from a reputable bank will be received by this Railway until noon January 5th, 1923. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. of the same day, in the Railway Administration Building, in the presence of the Delegate from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, and publicly read, after which tenders will be considered and referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

The said deposit of $1,000 will be refunded in full to the unsuccessful tenderers after contract has been awarded to the selected tenderer or tenderers.

For Specifications and other informations apply to the Materials Department, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Tsingtau.

63942 J 4

KARDEX

Adaptable!

KARDEX has been adapted to the peculiar needs of over a hundred thousand of the largest business concerns in the World, resulting in effortless efficiency and complete control. Your present cards may be easily adapted to KARDEX.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Sole Agents

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
SHANGHAI — 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
PHONE CENTRAL { 70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager } J. H. H. SWART, Acting Manager

ANNOUNCEMENT

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINES
BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.

Effective December 4th

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The Dollar SS Lines announce the establishing of a passenger department in connection with the newly-established "Around the World" passenger service. This office will be located at 29 Nanking Road (Corner Nanking and Kiangse Road), occupying space with the Admiral Line.

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

The Admiral Oriental Line and Barber Line announce the removal of their Freight Department to No. 3 Canton Road occupying space with the Dollar SS Lines. For the convenience of shippers located adjacent to Nanking Road, a freight clerk will be employed in the Nanking Road office for the acceptance and delivery of documents.

The Traffic and Executive Offices will be located on the 7th floor of the Robert Dollar Building.

SOOCHAN COAL
Just arrived best quality Caking Coal
Obtainable from
S. HEIMANN & CO.
Sole Agents
19a, Canton Road, Tel. C. 1604
63664

KLIM
Powdered Skimmed Milk

Unexcelled and Economical for Culinary Purposes, Breads, pastry, candies, etc.

We are closing out a small consignment at less than manufacturers costs.

Price $27. per case of 6-5 lb. tins including all charges to any Coast or River Port, or Railway Station on the Shanghai-Nanking or Tientsin-Pukow Rail ways.

Price: Shanghai $25.50. Cash with order.

Deshler Purchasing Agency
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Shanghai.

64024

Business and Official Notices

A NEW INVENTION

Pure Down of Ducks and Geese is now made by Machinery, invented by Mr. P. C. Ting and Patented.

Quilts, Pillows and Cushions, made with this down are offered for sale.

Softer and Cleaner than those in the maket.

Inspection cordially invited.

WA SIN FEATHERS & DOWN GOODS CO.
P. 570 Nanking Road.

63781

The Chinese Coal Co.
537 Medhurst Road Tel. W. 2317
CHEAP SALE
November 10th, 1923

Special Anthracite for "Salamandre Stoves"	per ton $24.00
Special Anthracite (Screened for "Salamandre Stoves"	per ton $23.00
Honan Anthracite Screened for "Salamandre Stoves"	per ton $20.00
Lunking Hard Coal for "Salamandre Stoves"	per ton $18.00
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	per ton $20.00
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	per ton $18.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	per ton $17.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	per ton $16.00
Steam Coal (Mix)	per ton $13.00
Steam Coal (Dust)	per ton $11.00
Firewood 50 Bundles	$ 1.00
Charcoal one Basket	$ 0.60

63419

CARPETS AND RUGS

Winter is coming. And your home requires carpets for comfort. THE PEH YANG CARPET CO. 35 ROUTE DES SOEURS, can supply your requirement. New stock just arrived from Tientsin. Prices reduced 20% to 30% during our CHEAP SALE, lasting three weeks only Tel. West 3602.

63654

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sunday.
Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road, Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.

61339

NOW OPEN

FAR EASTERN BUTCHERY
4480 Avenue Joffre

FISH, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, and poultry supplies for the Home, Boarding House, or Ship. Every thing is selected and of the very best quality at Cheap prices.

Tel. W. 4291.

63466 D 13

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road
and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54803

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)

35641

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
GERMAN UNIVERSITY
Specialist in female diseases, Internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 2 to 5 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road. Ezra Building.
Tel. C. 434

WANTED — by large American manufacturing concern, middle-aged American, capable of taking over management of our offices in Hongkong, Canton and Manila. Must have experience China trade and knowledge selling —splendid opportunity.
Apply to Box 1014, The China Press

63991 D 8

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
A New Shipment
of the
Largest Variety Just Received
Must Sell Before Xmas
At Bargain Prices From 25 cents Up.
See Our Collection First
Before Buying Elsewhere
V. K. Shen & Son
Manufacturers of High Grade Furniture
9 Bubbling Well Road Opposite the Race Course
64035 D 9

PURE MILK AND CREAM
Delivered everywhere in Shanghai from
THE SHANGHAI MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.
454 Avenue Haig Phone West 4067.
Inspection of our dairy is cordially invited.
J. P. SOGAARD, Manager.

Telephone C. 1804
Dr. R. A. THOMPSON
OCULISTS-OPTOMETRISTS
Zylstra Bldg. Nanking and Kiangse Roads
(Over Maison Adix)

64504 D 9

XMAS SHOPPING MADE EASY

ORDER No.
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
Retail Department: **GREETING** Shanghai, 119a Szechuen Road
PAGODA BRAND

This order is good for
dozen pairs of
of "PAGODA" BRAND in any of our Standard Sizes or Colours.
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
Date
With Compliments of

You will save yourself unnecessary trouble and ensure satisfaction for your friends by giving them one of the above orders as a XMAS PRESENT.

ORDERS CAN BE MADE OUT FOR ANY QUANTITY.

FULL DETAILS & ORDERS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

CHINA COTTON AND SILK WORKS
ILBERT & CO., LTD. — General Managers, 1 Canton Road
OR
INDUSTRIAL AGENTS CO. — Retail Department, 119A Szechuen Road.

64044

THE NEW ITALIAN ART GALLERY
27 NANKING ROAD (MAISON ADIX)
FINE ART STATUARY
MARBLE AND ALABASTAR FIGURES
RELIGIOUS FIGURES.
ALABASTAR LAMPS, TABLE LAMPS AND ELECTRIC BOWLS COLUMNS, BIRD BATHS, INKSTANDS AND BRONZE WORK A FINE LOT OF FANCY VENETIAN GLASS WORK.
PRICES VERY MODERATE

63893

THE DOJIMA HOTEL
OSAKA, JAPAN
Opened October 25th 1923

A beautiful iron concrete fire-proof building, 100 feet high, overlooking the business streets of Osaka.
Bedrooms: 100, perfect arrangements in each room.
Location: Communication is most convenient, only a few minutes from Osaka (Umeda) Station.
Sample Room: For the benefit of merchants and manufacturers specially arranged.
Music: In the evening, Hotel Orchestra plays music during dinner time.
Roof Garden: On the roof of the building, tea and cake are served in the afternoon.
Rates: Yen 4.00 and upward on the European Plan. Yen 11. and upward on the American Plan.

W. NARA,
Manager

Telephone: "Kita 6330, 6339"
Code address: "Dohtel" Osaka

64002

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,809,000
Reserve Liabilities ... £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Aler Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hollo	Pukot
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

行業實江浙

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid up ... $20,000,000

Reserve Fund.—
Sterling ..... £ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'divostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,969,000
Capital Contributed by Imp. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changhun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..$1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up $1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors' option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase Western Union Code
Whiteaway's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. J. ESTERSOHLEN
Agent.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
26 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hunchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Bung Han-chang,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22 660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. J. ESTERSOHLEN
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $300,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
37 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengtsu	Ichang	Socchow
PEKING	Changchow	Kinkiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit-Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,823.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行業工華

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5816 and 6552. Shanghai Branch

行業亞東

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. s.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie.
Can and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI, No. 14 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Weather Report

Dec. 7.—Two maxims of pressure, the one in Hokkaido, the other to the South of Lake Baikal. Elongated area of low readings between Manchuria and the Eastern Sea. The southern minimum has disappeared. Light and variable breezes with calms in many points of our coasts; strong monsoon at the Pescadores and on the coast of Annam. Overcast and colder weather in China; rain along the coast of Fukien and in Shantung; fog in Chihli.
Dec. 8.—Overcast weather with light mist. Little breezes of the Northwestern quadrant. The pressure rises above the normal level.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

India Arrow	Nov. 1
Tahchee	Nov. 7
Korea Maru	Nov. 8
President Pierce	Nov. 10
President Lincoln	Nov. 24
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 24
Shabonee	Nov. 27
Levant Arrow	Nov. 27
Siberia Maru	Dec. 3

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Canada	Nov. 26
Empress of Russia	Dec. 2

FOR SEATTLE

King Cadwalton	Nov. 2
Canadian Skirmisher	Nov. 3
Africa Maru	Nov. 4
Iyo Maru	Nov. 9
President Grant	Nov. 9
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 15
President Madison	Nov. 21
Alabama Maru	Nov. 25
President McKinley	Dec. 3

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Niger	Nov. 2
West Cayote	Nov. 3
Rigi	Nov. 1'
West Jester	Nov. 14
West Jusup	Nov. 27
Tjibesar	Nov. 28
Pawiet	Nov. 29

FOR GRAYS HARBOR, U.S.A.

Tenbergen	Nov. 29

FOR COLUMBIA

Mary Horlock	Nov. 1

FOR NEW YORK

City of Oran	Nov. 2
Taketoyo Maru	Nov. 6
Teucer	Nov. 16
Bolton Castle	Nov. 10
Hefiron	Nov. 13
Ajax	Nov. 20
Eastern Prince	Nov. 25
City of Corinth	Nov. 30
Takaoka Maru	Dec. 6

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Teiresias	Nov. 1
Nellore	Nov. 2
Glenogle	Nov. 3
Haruna Maru	Nov. 3
City of Hankow	Nov. 7
Adrastas	Nov. 8
Doric Star	Nov. 10
Malwa	Nov. 13
Glaucus	Nov. 15
Kamo Maru	Nov. 19
Nyanza	Nov. 21
Kalyan	Nov. 27
Machaon	Nov. 29
Katori Maru	Dec. 1
City of Karachi	Dec. 1
Glenamoy	Dec. 2
Oanfa	Dec. 3
Sarpedon	Dec. 6

FOR HAMBURG

Amazon Maru	Nov. 7
Havelland	Nov. 15
Pfalz	Nov. 17
Adolf von Baeyer	Dec. 1

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oostkerk	Nov. 10

FOR AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	Nov. 16

FOR COPENHAGEN

Chile	Nov. 1
Malwa	Nov. 20

FOR BARCELONA

C. Lopez Y. Lopez	Dec. 7

FOR MARSEILLES

Chili	Nov. 1
Porthos	Nov. 21
Angkor	Dec. 7

FOR TRIESTE

Venezia	Nov. 1
Fiume L.	Nov. 30

FOR INDIA

Sicilia	Nov. 11
Tanda	Nov. 24

Meteorological Report

December 9 1923 — SICAWEI

	Dec. 4. 16 h.	Dec. 4. 21 h.	Dec. 5. 4 h.	Dec. 5. 9 h.
Sun rises today at 6.45				
Sun sets today at 16.57				
Barometer (inches	30.43	30.46	30.40	30.43
(variation for 24 hours	—0.12	—0.16	—0.16	—0.16
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	—0.13	—0.13	—0.03	—0.03
Wind—Direction	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE
Wind—Miles per hour	11.2	9.3	12.4	1.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	52°7	42°6	40°3	4987
Humidity %	57	90	96	79
Nebulosity (0-10)	6	0	0	8
Rainfall, inches	—	—	—	—

SICAWEI ARRIVED REPORT December 4.		Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature	(Min. 33°1)	30.51	—0.09	30.32
Temperature	(Min. 34°0)			
(Fahr.)	(Max. 60°8)	47°7	+2°3	45°4
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		39.83	0.00	44.40

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,065
Chartered	£19½ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$675 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$236 B.
Yangtsze	H.$25½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$136 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$510 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China	H.$143½
Indo-China Pref.	H. $88½ B.
"Shell"	79/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 75 S.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.20 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 S.
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 6.40 B.
Pref.	Tls. 5.30
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 190
Hongkong Wharf	H.$154 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 122 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Old 76
	New 51
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$234 B.
Green Island	Tls. 26¾ S
Langkats	Tls. 34 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6.90 B.
Lleweiyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½ B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$22¼ B.
Weeks	$11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.70 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 S.
Dominion	Tls. 2.10 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 12¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 7
Kedah	Tls. 1.30
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13½ B.
Padang	Tls. 6.40 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.32½
Permata	Tls. 2.90 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.15 S
Semambu	Tls. 1.32½ B
Senawang	Tls. 1.12½ B
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 0.77½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.77½ B
Tebong	Tls. 1.40 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 176½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 73 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 171

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, December 8, 1923

Mex. Dollar market rate 72.4375
Native Interest 27
Copper Cash 251.00
Shanghai Gold Bar 326.70
Bar Silver 35⅛
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 81.85
New York on London 436⅝
London—
Telegraph Transfer ... 3/3
Demand 3/3⅛
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 71
Demand 71⅛

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/3
London Demand	3/3⅛
London 4 ms.	3/3¼
India T.T.	228½
France T.T.	1330
America T.T.	71
Hongkong T.T.	70⅝
Japan T.T.	67½
Batavia T.T.	192½
Straits T.T.	72½

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/3
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/5¼
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/5½
London 6 m-s. Docts.	—
France 4 m-s.	1410
America 4 m-s. L/c.	74½
Docs.	75

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 73½ = Tls. 136.05
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $187.14
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4¼ = Tls. 5.96
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $8.20

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.61	@	3/2⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@	70⅝	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1260½	Fr. 14.03
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	69½	Yen 1.60
Hk. Tls. 1	@	225⅝	Rupees 2.51
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15⅞	Ital. Lire 17.68

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 72
Demand buying on America 73½
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4¼

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 575,000 ..... Tls. 106
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 16.25 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.06 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 10.80 = 1 Yen

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	54.50	54.50
7th Year 6%	48.10	47.90
9th Year 6%	66.70	66.80
6% Consolidated	49.20	49.40
7% Consolidated	55.20	55.20
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	14.10	14.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations
Shanghai, December 8, 1923
OFFICIAL
Senawangs Tls. 1.12½
UNOFFICIAL
Langkats Comb. Tls. 34.00 Dec.
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.50 Mar.
Anglo Dutch Tls. 2.90 Dec.

Wrigley's Gum
Chew it after every meal

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

December 8, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price was unchanged and the London-New York cross rate declined to 436¼.

Our market here today was again firm, particularly for near delivery. There were sellers of Sterling at 3s. 3⅞d. for cash, 3s. 3¼d. December and 3s. 2⅝d. January.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 72½ for cash, 71¼ December and 70½ January. There were sellers of Yen at 65½ for cash, 66¼ December and 66⅞ January.

Banks were quoting 3s. 4½d. and 74¼ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery for January 3s. 3¼d. and 72¼ and for forward delivery 3s 3d. and 72.

There were buyers of France bills at 1375 for near delivery and 1365 for forward.

China sold silver again in London yesterday and India bought, the market closing steady. Now also report their market steady.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The oical share market has seen a little activity during the past week but the arranging of accounts for the December Settlement on the 20th instant is responsible for a large percentage of the business. Tiphiness of money continues to restrict business generally and in consequence quotations in many cases show a market easier tendency. The price of Rubber remains steady at approximately 50 cents (Singapore per lb. and a pery fair amount of buyiny for March Settlement delipery has been done in local rubber shares.

London market quotations show a slight improvement on prices at the close of last week and the following are the latest offered to us by cable:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £75.0.0 (Mean).

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £71.10.0 ex-B.I.R.S.*

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B" £3.8.10 (Mean).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.9.3 (Mean).

Shanghai Electric Cons Co. "B" £2.14.9 (Sellers).

British-American Tobacco Co., "B" 25.7.6 (Mean).

Chinese 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly. Bonds £68.0.0 (Sellers)

*British Inland Revenue stamp.

Japanese Succeed In Chinese Cotton Industry

The Japanese play an important part in the cotton industry in China. Out of a total of more than 1,000,000 spindles in operation in Shanghai, more than 352,000 are Japanese owned. Thirteen of the 37 mills are Japanese and of the 12 new ones in course of erection, 11 are Japanese. In Manchuria six new Japanese cotton mills are being put up, and it is estimated that these factories will have a capacity of 107,205 bales of yarn and 2,502,500 pieces of cloth, which will undoubtedly give Manchuria a surplus for export.

The difficulties that attended the first efforts of the Japanese to establish themselves in the industry in China were manifold. In addition to the language barrier, there existed an ever-increasing prejudice which, in 1919, culminated in the anti-Japanese boycott. Yet progress has been made in the face of such obstacles and the largest mill in the country, the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd., which is entirely Japanese owned and operated, enjoys most friendly relations with its 20,000 Chinese employees.

When the Naigai Wata Kaisha opened its first mill in Shanghai twelve years ago, very little was known about the proper treatment of Chinese laborers. National idiosyncrasies and peculiarities had to be studied and the needs of the workers met. By studying their home life and exercising personal interest in relation to each one, the good will of all was obtained, despite the fact that the management is entirely Japanese.

The 120 engineers of the mill are all graduates of Japanese technical schools which are now found to be of a very high order, and the training given their students is found to be quite satisfactory.

While the machinery in use in Chinese cotton mills is all of American and English manufacture, the Japanese mills draw on the home country for supplies of machine parts and similar small articles. The facilities in Japan are not sufficient to permit manufacture of the heavier machines, and the major portion of the latter is supplied by Great Britain. It is claimed by some that American machinery is not adaptable to manufacture of yarn from short staple cotton, which is the kind consumed principally in China. However, others state that this is not true, as American machines not only are adaptable, but further give a ten per cent better production.

Although cotton has been grown in China since ancient times, the first modern mill appeared only in 1874. The first and only government owned mill was established by Chan Chi Ten at Wuchang some twenty or thirty years ago. There are today 73 Chinese owned cotton mills throughout the country and 29 owned by foreigners.

The raw cotton business is entirely in the hands of small dealers, and this has been a handicap, as trading in futures is therefore impossible. In cases where the mills must quote advance prices on yarn, it is essential that they be able to buy large quantities four and six months ahead. This they cannot do in China, and it is largely for this reason that Indian cotton is purchased instead. This lack of large capital in the "nation of small shopkeepers" has hampered its development and permitted the more progressive Japanese to take the industrial leadership in the Orient.

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

HEAD OFFICE:
35 Broadway, New York

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
Shanghai

G.A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

TELEPHONE Central 1324

BRANCHES

Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Yokohama, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, San Francisco

FURS! FURS!

Real best Silver Fox just received. Big stock of various kinds of furs on hand. Great reduction allowed. Visit us immediately.

Yuen Sung Tai Fur Co.

General office: 123 C. Honan Road
Branch: 4 C. Honan Road, Shanghai
Telephone C. 4048

SALE NOW ON

CHINA ARTS TRADING CO.
Manufacturers & Exporters of
All Kinds of China Laces, Embroideries Drawnwork, Cross Stitch
and
MAH-JONG SETS
Carved Boxes
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
No. 88 Szechuen Road.
SHANGHAI.

EAT OUR
PLUM PUDDINGS
FANCY CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKE
YOU WILL SURELY ENJOY THEM

LOVELY NEW BOXES AND BASKETS OF CHOICE CANDY

TRY OUR DELICIOUS
PORK PIES

ORDERS NOW TAKEN FOR XMAS

The Chocolate Shop
36 Nanking Road

TIENTSIN RUGS
XMAS SALE
20% to 30% discount for three weeks only,
from December 5th to 26th
GREAT NORTHERN CARPET CO., LTD.
362 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 1731
63924

NOTICE

We take pleasure in informing the Public that our Branch Store at 768 Broadway has been replenished with fresh stocks of various kinds of appetizing delicatessen and an extensive selection of wines, also groceries.

Our prices are right and the store is under foreign supervision.

Credit accounts of responsible parties solicited.

I. SHAININ & CO.
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21 Days 5th to 25th Dec.

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-:- At The Theaters -:-

Another Interesting And Varied List Of Pictures For The Forthcoming Week

The cinema houses last week did a very good trade, chiefly because their programs were well selected and combined variety with interest. For another week in succession the cinema shows promise to draw large crowds. Every place of entertainment is advertising good films, and the productions range from simple comedies to mystery plays. There is enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

CARLTON THEATER

Lionel Barrymore, the distinguished actor has made several notable contributions to the screen, but, it is said, he has given his best performance in his newest photodrama. "The Master Mind" which is booked for a showing at the Carlton Theater commencing today's matinee December 9. According to the advance information "The Master Mind" is a photoplay replete with numerous situations classed as ultra-gripping. In fact, it is claimed the suspense and consequent keen interest are so well maintained up to the very end, that whole audiences are held speechless. Many are the motion pictures, of this day, that afford plenty of moments in which one can divert his attention from it long enough to chat a little with a companion oftentimes to the annoyance of others, but not necessarily causing any loss, so far as missing part of a picture is concerned. There will be positively no inclination on the part of anyone towards conversing while Lionel Barrymore is being shown in "The Master Mind." He says: "I have not seen many photoplays which exacted so much unabating concentration of all of a fellow's mental faculties as "The Master Mind." You're not going to take your eyes off of the screen for a single second while it is being shown. It is so gripping it holds you right to it, up to the last scene and even then you feel like sitting still a while for a little reflection.

"THE WHITE RIDER"

Joe Moore, the youngest brother of the Moore family which includes Tom, Owen and Mat, is starred with Eileen Sedgwick in "The White Rider," a production which comes to the Carlton Theater on Thursday for three days. The scenes of this picture are laid in the mining camps of the Southwest and have to do with an Eastern youth who goes to the camp for a few days stay, and meeting Jewel Brand, the daughter of a prospector, falls in love with her. He continues to live there indefinitely. There is another character, a mysterious person known as "The White Rider," who hovers on the outskirts of the camp, for what purpose no one knows. There is a mining superintendent in collusion with a Registrar of Deeds, who attempts to defraud Joel Brand of his claim, and by fastening a crime upon Joe Brand, forces him to give his daughter's hand in marriage to Marsh. The conflict between the youth of the East and the mysterious rider over Jewel's hand, and the romantic and daring of "The White Rider" in frustrating the plans of March and Grade to defraud Jewel's father of his claim, gives a zest and human interest to a most original and unique picture production. The suspense and thrills, the love interest, the human emotions, run the dramatic gamut and give to "The White Rider" a particular fascination that should make it inviting.

JOSEPH MOORE in "THE WHITE RIDER"
A Mystery Drama of the Southwest

APOLLO FILM SCORES TRIUMPH

Life is discovered as a "Merry-Go-Round" in the spectacular photoplay of that title showing at the Apollo Theater, where it is extended by special request.

It certainly is an interesting and plausible explanation of life that we are all passengers on a whirling merry-go-round of fate that picks us up at random and drops us off at will, changing the course of our destinies without any kind of leave.

"Merry-Go-Round" is essentially a love story, but a psychological, deeply dramatic one, analyzing and mirroring the movements of life and showing some of the justice in bitter tragedies. The defeat of Austria at the hands of the Allies, crushing the pride that was hers, is shown in the story as an incident in the march toward happiness of the two souls handicapped by their extreme difference in social positions.

Mary Philbin, a new "discovery," expected to be a screen sensation, plays the role of a girl of the Prater, an organ grinder of Vienna's Coney Island. Norman Kerry impersonates a proud young scion of nobility whose love for the girl is without the depth and sincerity at first to force away for happiness through the maze of social restrictions surrounding them.

Cesare Gravina as the girl's father, George Hackathorne as the hunchback friend of the girl, George Seigmann, Al Edmundson, Sidney Bracy, Anton Vaverka, Lillian Sylvester, Dorothy Wallace, Spottiswoode Aitken, Edith Yorke, Dale Fuller, Maude George, Albert Conti and several other players of note handle principal roles.

A MYSTERY PLAY AT THE APOLLO THEATER

It is a mystery photoplay of absorbing interest that the Apollo theater, is offering in "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," on Wednesday.

Gaston Leroux's story has been given the benefit of Emil Chautard's skillful direction, and the players, several of them strangers, to at least one reviewer, contribute without exception quite noteworthy characterisations.

It is rather odd to see the word "characterisation" used in describing the acting of a detective story on the screen; it appears to be the almost invariable rule of film players to let such stories tell themselves. But there is none of the "let's get this over as quickly as possible" attitude discernable in the cast of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room." The story, too, is considerably above the scenario of the average mystery photoplay.

To give a detailed description of the plot would be betraying the purpose of Mr. Chautard, for he has succeeded in holding the spectator's interest until the final scene, and that is in the nature of a surprise. The story starts with an attempted murder and the escape of the criminal, and thenceforward concerns itself with the attempt to catch him and bring him to justice.

Lorin Raker, a pocket-size gentleman with a remarkable resemblance to Ernest Truex, plays the role of a newspaper reporter who solves the mystery. Mr. Raker is not only a young man of talent, he has a personality that is caught by the camera lens with considerable effectiveness. Others in the cast who deserve special mention for their work are Edmund Elton, George Cowl, Ethel Grey Terry and W. H. Burton. It is quite likely that Mr. Hertzberg will have to keep "The Mystery of the Yellow Room" at the Apollo for an extended run in order to accommodate all of those who will want to see it.

An inspiring play, entitled "Human Wreckage" which had been produced with the principal object of making "people think" will soon be shown at the Apollo Theater. It had been undertaken with the object of arousing the forward thunking people of the United States on the matter of the dope problem with the appalling information that there are more than a million narcotic addicts in the United States today and that the tide of addiction is rising swiftly in this and other nations it was thought that something concrete should be done to stem the onrush of the dread beast that harasses and spreads misery in its wake. Such a production is "Human Wreckage" which promises to be a big draw at the Apollo.

"THE BURDEN OF PROOF" AT THE VICTORIA

One of the most thrilling stories of love and intrigue ever shown in this city is Marion Davies' latest Select Picture, "The Burden of Proof," in which she is directed by Julius Steger which will be seen at the Victoria Theater tomorrow. In this picture Miss Davies plays the part of Elaine Brooks, a young society matron who becomes the wife of Robert Ames, nephew of a member of the United States cabinet.

Elaine's mother, Mrs. Brooks, is a leader of Newport society, but as their financial standing is threatened she accepts the offer of

(Continued on Page 27)

ISIS THEATRE

Monday. Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 5.30 and 9.15

COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTIONS

'APRIL FOLLY"

By CYNTHIA STOCKLEY

WITH

MARION DAVIES

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

Glowing young thing blended into a dashing mystery story that takes you from England to America and ends up with a bang in South Africa

CONWAY TEARLE

is the leading man in the cast.

Admission Prices: $1.00, 60 and 40 cts.

ISIS THEATRE

To-day Only!!
Matinees at 2.30 and 5.30
To-night at 9.15

POLA NEGRI

in

"Gypsy Blood"

Adapted from "Carmen"

8—parts—8

An unparalleled artistic triumph.

The love lyric of a wonder woman.

Critics declare it to be

A GREATER PLAY THAN "PASSION"

AT THE TOP OF ALL MIGHTY PHOTO-PLAYS

THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Presents

Tonight Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

H. H. THE POPE CLEMEN'S VII
Former Cardinal Medici, Colonna's rival.
Who signed the Bull of Excommunion against the rebel Cardinal.

The Secrets of the Vatican

EIGHT GORGEOUS REELS

FLAMINIA ASTALLI
Whose charm and beauty caused Octave to desert Tulia.
She made the vow to renounce Octave's heart if God saved his life.
It is the greatest of all sacrifices! It is the supreme love!

The Most Colossal Spectacle Humanity ever saw on the screen.

The Giant-Production of Great Magnificence, which the cinema-goers all over the World would never like to miss.

Admission:—$1.50 and $1.00—Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S
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Are you thinking of giving some suitable Xmas presents to your wife, your children, you friends and all those who are dear to you? The Management of the "EQUITABLE BAZAAR" will be glad to assist you in the selection of your Xmas presents, as they carry a large assortment of goods suitable for presents and also for daily use. Call, write or phone today. The staff of the "EQUITABLE BAZAAR" are at your service

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LYCEUM THEATRE

195th Production

"MADAME SHERRY"

A Musical Farce in Three Acts

Extra Performances

3rd Performance, Tuesday, December 11, 1923, at 9.15 p.m.

4th Performance, Wednesday, December 12, 1923, at 9.15 p.m.

5th *Matinee*, Thursday, December 13, 1923, at 5 p.m.

Doors open at 4.30 p.m. Children half price

6th Performance, Saturday, December 15, 1923, at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
37 Nanking Road

By Order,
Wm. ARMSTRONG
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Removed from 57 Mohawk Road
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At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MONDAY and TUESDAY
At 9.15 p.m. only

APOLLO THEATRE

Eleven Reels of Incomparable Photo Drama

MERRY GO ROUND

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told!

In view of innumerable requests
We are Extending Till Tuesday, December 11th
The Run of "MERRY GO ROUND"
THE PICTURE EVERYBODY WANTS TO SEE AGAIN AND AGAIN
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

DANE WILL BE TRIED IN ARMS CASE IN HANKOW

J. M. Larsen's Cargo Of "Electric Fans" Starts Proceedings

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Dec. 5.—A sensational arms smuggling case will be tried day after tomorrow when Mr. J. M. Larsen, a Danish citizen carrying on general export and import business in the French Concession of Hankow under the firm name of J. M. Larsen and Co., will appear before Vice Consul Hugo Hergel, of the Consulate of Denmark of Shanghai who is now here to try the case. Mr. R. A. Frost, an American attorney, will be counsel for the defendant. The plaintiff is a Chinese.

It is alleged that Mr. Larsen has issued a receipt for Tls. 28,500 against payment to him of this amount. The sum was paid over by a Chinese party to cover partial advance payment for an order of cargo marked "electic fans." The actual goods ordered are alleged to be arms, which Mr. Larsen is said to have agreed to secure from abroad. Now, the time limit is up, and no cargo has arrived. Mr. Larsen was therefore arrested about two weeks ago, when the case was at once referred to the Danish Consulate at Shanghai. Consul-General T. Reaschou, who is also Judge for China of the Danish Consulate, being unable to come up for the case, Vice Consul Hugo Hergel has been sent up to hold a special Consular Court to hear the case.

Mr. Larsen has claimed that he was adviser to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang, with whose yamen he had intimate business connections.

Canton Newspaper Is Called The Gazette Again

Canton's sole newspaper in English has once more appeared under the title of the Canton Gazette, indicating that Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Sun Yat-sen's private and confidential secretary, is once more at the helm.

During the last year or so the paper has passed through the hands of several editors. For a period it was known as the Canton Times and the Canton News, under different regimes, and as the regimes changed the editors also changed, Mr. Hin Wong, Mr. Frank Lee, a Chen supporter from Singapore, and Mr. Chen relieving each other in turn.

-:- At The Theaters -:-

(Continued from Page 26)

a Mrs. Durand to supply social news for a Washington society journal owned by Charles Kemp. Later it develops that Kemp and Mrs. Durand are both German secret agents who are conspiring to obtain valuable papers in the possession of Ames. Immediately after Elaine's wedding, Mrs. Durand goes to Elaine and has her write a letter to Kemp apologising for not having invited him to the wedding. This Elaine is glad to do, and at the same time Mrs. Durand takes advantage of her innocence by dictating a phrase which makes Elaine appear guilty when the papers have been stolen from Ames' desk.

MARION DAVIES

THE OLYMPIC THEATER

The Olympic Theater is showing from tomorrow "The Road of Ambition."

"The Man of Many Moods" is a title that Conway Tearle, above any other male star, has justly earned in the course of his long and successful career as principal in several score of motion-pictures and as many stage plays. It is difficult to find another character who has played as many different roles as effectively as Tearle. Whether this is due to his long experience on the stage and the screen—he began his artistic career as a boy—or whether it is because of the natural flexibility of his features, the fact remains that there is hardly a mood or an emotion in the whole range of human sentiment that Conway Tearle cannot portray to perfection. It seems this superb artist is a Jekyll and Hyde multiplied by ten. It can be said without exaggeration that Tearle is one of the few figures in the modern photodrama who knows the secret of transmitting his mental state to the minds and hearts of the spectator with all its original power.

Mary MacLaren and Holmes E. Herbert in a scene from The Paramount Picture The Wild Goose, A Cosmopolitan Production

"THE WILD GOOSE" AT THE ISIS

Governeur Morris' famous story "The Wild Goose" which caused tremendous discussion when it ran in Hearst's Magazine some time ago, will be presented in film form at the Isis Theater next Thursday.

The subject of the story is about the eternal triangle. Principally where marital relations are concerned, the spectacle of unhappiness appeals to the imagination and inspires speculation and debate. It is almost sure that such a subject as "The Wild Goose" will interest a big majority of picture theater goers.

The picture is produced by Cosmopolitan and released through Famous Players Lasky.

Mary Maclaren plays the leading part, the rest of the cast includes such wellknown stars as Holmes Herbert, Dorothy Bernard and Norman Kerry.

MARION DAVIS AT ISIS

In "April Folly" which is the feature at the Isis Theater Monday to Wednesday, Marion Davies, the screen's most beautiful actress will please the Shanghai movie goers with her unusual personal charms, excellent dresses and good acting. The picture is provided with wonderful settings and lavish backgrounds, as in most of the Paramount pictures. Particularly true is this of such large ensembles as the mask ball and the animated scenes on deck of an ocean liner.

The story is from the Cosmopolitan magazine. Marion Davies is strongly supported by Conway Tearle and others of prominence.

Take Films Of Nerves Quicker Than Lightning

Dazzig, quivering human nerves, which are quicker than lightning, have been photographed and shown on the movie film. Before the international neurological congress Prof. Schuster of Berlin gave illustrations of experiments he had made on nervous patients with a camera with a specially constructed lens which revealed the rapidity of "flashing" nerves ordinarily invisible even to the scientific eye.

These quiverings, it was pointed out, when recorded for reference and study, will give the physicians a clew to the condition of a patient and make possible intimate observation of the peculiarities of each individual whose nervous system has been affected by some great shock.

Empire Theatre

Tonight Tonight at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FOX Presents

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Seven Reels of Magnificent Scenes

Fox' Greatest Spectacular Production that smashes, grips, thrills and holds from start to finish.

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"A TALE of TWO CITIES"

DO NOT MISS IT!

Lyceum Theatre

Commencing DEC. 26th For TEN NIGHTS ONLY

A. CARPI presents

The Italian Grand Opera Co.

50 The Biggest Combination of Stars Ever Played in the East. 0

Full Chorus, Orchestra and Ballet.

Wednesday, December 26
"IL TROVATORE" Verdi

Thursday, December 27
"FAUST" Gounod

Friday, December 28
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" Mascagni
and
"PAGLIACCI" Leoncavallo

Saturday, December 29
"RIGOLETTO" Verdi

Monday, December 31
"LA TRAVIATA" Verdi

Booking Opens at Moutrie's On Monday, December 10. Prices: $1, 3, 2 and 1.50.

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 — CARLTON THEATRE — PHONE WEST 364

4 NIGHTS ONLY Sunday, Monday, Tues. and Wed. MATINEE TODAY 3 p.m.

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A Dramatic Conflict Between Man's Will and Woman's Love

1923 Edition LEATHER PUSHERS Better than ever

Starring Reginald Denny and a great cast.

NEW TOWN TOPICS: Shanghai Athletes

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Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG

IN

"MID CHANNEL"

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF HER ENTIRE CAREER

We term the presentation of this production "AN EVENT" for the public of our city knowing that ALL who appreciate the finesse and master touches found only in pictures of the finer sort, WILL NOT MISS THIS ULTRA-SMART PICTURE.

Usual Prices: Booking at Moutrie's

ISIS THEATRE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS' SENSATIONAL STORY

The call of the mate! But the call was only a decoy! For the wild goose mates but once, and so this foolish goose—with a broken wing—limped back to the nest she'd deserted.

Spendid cast including Mary MacLaren, Dorothy Bernard and Norman Kerry.

FAMOUS PLAYERS—LASKY CORP. presents

"The Wild Goose"

A Cosmopolitan Production

APOLLO THEATRE

Starting Wednesday, December 12th

The Picture of a Thousand Thrills!

"THE MYSTERY OF THE YELLOW ROOM"

AN EMILE CHAUTARD PRODUCTION

A PHOTONOVEL OF GASTON LEROUX'S

FAMOUS MYSTERY STORY OF THE SAME NAME

The Yellow Room was barred, the window barricaded
Yet the room was entered, the girl assaulted
Who was the criminal?
How did he enter?
What was his motive?

FEATURING FAMOUS CAST

Defies efforts at solution — N. Y. TIMES

Decidedly baffling — N. Y. JOURNAL

Mysterious and baffling — N. Y. TELEGRAPH

Detective thriller — N. Y. SUN

Most Fascinating — N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Upholds spectators' interest until final scene — N. Y. MAIL

All thrills caught for screen — N. Y. GLOBE

THE MOST ENGROSSING MYSTERY PICTURE OF THE SEASON

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL ALL COMEDY PROGRAM

10,000 FT. OF BEST FUN-MAKERS EVER SHOWN USUAL MATINEE PRICES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, Dec. 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO 2,664 Tons, Captain Chist, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, December 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, Dec. 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, December 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 3,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned Ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Captain Philip, will leave on Sunday morning, December 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Captain Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING on December 9, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent 12, The Bund, Tel. Central 317.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatched the steamer KAIPING, on December 9, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund, Tel. C. 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning, December 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer KOHOKU MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain M. Miyata, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Monday, Dec. 10, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer Hindenburg, 12,000 tons, Captain Finck, will be despatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 3rd January 1923. For further particulars as to freight and passage please apply to the Hugo Stinnes-Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

NAPLES (passengers only), ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer EMIL KIRDORF, 9,000 tons, Captain W. Zobel, will be despatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 23rd January 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is expected to return from Pukow next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing left Hongkong on Wednesday and arrives in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow next Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hosang will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is expected in Shanghai via Amoy next Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Tientsin yesterday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo next Wednesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning, and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow at noon.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru which docked at the O. S. K Wharf on Friday, will sail for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji tomorrow, docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The vessel will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan will leave Shanghai for Bombay via ports today, and the tender with passengers and baggage for the vessel will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock this morning.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on Friday, December 7, and is expected in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about January 2.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty left Hongkong yesterday, and is expected in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar left London at 2 p.m. on November 23, and is expected to arrived in Shanghai about January 2.

The Glen Line m.v. Glentara is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea was due to leave London on Friday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 16.

The Sorwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Tugela, from Christiania via ports, left Southampton on November 24, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 7.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Menelaus left Singapore on December 1, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Titan left Singapore on December 2 and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong next Wednesday.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Taurus, from Christiania via ports, left Antwerp on December 2, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about Jan. 15.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, from Marseilles on November 2 with mail, was to leave Hongkong at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is to dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf on Tuesday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha will leave Shanghai for London next Tuesday, and the tender with passengers and hand baggage for the vessel is to leave the Customs jetty at noon. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien left Colombo on December 5, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 22.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, which docked at the Hongkew Wharf, will sail for Moji and Kobe at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on November 9, is expected to leave Singapore this afternoon, and arrives in Shanghai via Hongkong on December 19.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Partroclus left Singapore on Friday, and is due in Shangnhai via Hongkong on December 16.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Calchas left Kobe on Friday, and is due in Shanghai via Yokohama and Miike on December 16.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmacdhui left Penang on December 6, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 27.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon left London on November 16, and is expected in Shanghai about January 10.

AMERICAN LINES

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant was due to leave Seattle on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 21.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland, from San Francisco on November 22, should arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe next Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar left Yokohama on December 2, and is due in Shanghai via Kobe today.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar left Seattle on November 20, and is due in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 20.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar left Portland on November 28, and is due in Shanghai via Tsingtao on December 28.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on January 5.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar is due to leave Portland for the Orient on December 12.

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on January 5.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on February 5.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver on November 29, should arrive at Kobe next Wednesday, and is expected in Shanghai on December 15.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on January 2.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from Portland on January 3, and sails for the same port via Dairen on January 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Hannawa is due in Shanghai from Portland on Januar 5, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on January 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Wawalona is due in Shanghai from Portland on January 9, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Takubar and Dairen on January 11.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is due in Shanghai from Portland next Tuesday, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on Thursday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, with 2,314 bags of mail, 2,000 tons of cargo and passengers from Seattle via Japan ports, will arrive in Shanghai this afternoon, and ocks at the China Merchants Central Wharf around 3.30 o'clock. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Tuesday.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. A. C. Price, A. V. Hitch, Steptoe.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Rev. and Mrs. W. Rowley, Misses G. Pritchard, Nunn, J. Barttect, Rev. and Mrs. G. M Thomas and two children, Dr Ellis, Rev. Father D. Jansen.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Lilley, Mrs J. A. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. F White and child, Messrs. Chas Wing, F. Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong: Mrs. E. V. S. Lim, Messrs. F. Earon, T. Fujimori.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss E. J. Palmer, Messrs. G. High, C. C. Bull.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Mr. A. G. Lang.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. Robert Bian; from Chinkiang: Mr. C. H. Smith.

Steamers Departed

December 8

Kiangyu for Hankow
Tungting for Hankow
Tuckwo for Hankow.
Tehhsing for Hankow.
Tafoo Maru for Hankow.
Carmarthenshire for Japan.
Rokkosan Maru for Wenchow
Yamashiro Maru for Japan.
Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin
Takada for Calcutta via Kobe
Wingsang for Pukow.
Yushun for Tientsin.
Kaho for Chefoo.
Shantung for S. H. Canton
D. D'Aosta for .....
Ryusho Maru for Wuhu
Waishing for C. Tientsin
Liangchow for Tsingtao.
Taihsun for C. Tientsin.
Yungsnin for Ningpo.
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo.

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Passenger and Freight Service
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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 15	Dec. 31
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 8	Jan. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 20	Feb. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 1	Feb. 17

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 11
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 4
"PRSEIDENT McKINLEY"	Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Jan. 28

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O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg. Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 8
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Feb. 2
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 7
FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Dec. 19
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Jan. 12
FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Dec. 31
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Dec. 10
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Dec. 12
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung an Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Dec. 13
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Dec. 25
FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE DIRECT
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Dec. 16
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Dec. 19

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF ASIA
Sails for HONGKONG direct, December 15th

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Australia	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	E/Canada	July 21	Aug. 4
E/Asia	Jan. 12	Jan. 28	E/Russia	Aug. 2	Aug. 18
E/Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 25	E/Australia	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
E/Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12	E/Asia	Aug. 30	Sept. 15
E/Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	E/Canada	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
E/Russia	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	E/Russia	Sept. 27	Oct. 13
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Australia	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
E/Asia	May 10	May 26	E/Asia	Oct. 25	Nov. 10
E/Russia	May 31	June 16	E/Canada	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
E/Australia	June 16	July 2	E/Russia	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
E/Asia	July 5	July 21	E/Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 24

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ROUTE TO EUROPE.
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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Asia	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Jan. 12
Empress of Australia	Feb. 4
Empress of Asia	Feb. 33

TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG

Empress of Russia	Mar. 22

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)
S.S. President Taft .....Dec. 15
S.S. President Cleveland .....Dec. 27
S.S. President Wilson .....Jan. 10
S.S. President Pierce .....Jan. 19
S.S. President Lincoln .....Feb. 4

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA
S.S. President Cleveland .....Dec. 12
S.S. President Wilson .....Dec. 27
S.S. President Pierce .....Jan. 4
S.S. President Lincoln .....Jan 20
S.S. President Taft .....Feb. 1

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Dec. 21
For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Dec. 21
For Hongkong, P. I. Ports and Singapore
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Dec. 24
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Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki Jan. 13
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki Jan. 25
SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong Dec. 26
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong Jan. 5
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong Jan. 21
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Shanghai Maru .....Dec. 11
Kumano Maru .....Dec. 12
†Nagasaki Maru .....Dec. 14
Omi Maru .....Dec. 15
Nikko Maru .....Dec. 19
Yamashiro Maru ....Dec. 22

FOR BOMBAY via HONGKONG.
Tamba Maru .....Dec. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.
Yokohama Maru.....Dec. 16
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 12

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru .....Dec. 13

FOR EUROPE
*Dakar Maru .....Dec. 14
Atsuta Maru .....Dec. 15
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Tango Maru .....Dec. 21

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
*Tatsuno Maru .....Jan. 17

FOR HONGKONG.
Kaga Maru .....Dec. 25

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS, M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHAMBORD			1st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	23rd Dec.	4th Jan.,
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	3rd Feb., 1924	18th Jan.,
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	6th Jan., 1924	1st Feb.,
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	20th Jan., 1924	15th Feb.,
ANGERS	28th Dec.	17 Feb., 1924	29th Feb.,

1924

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
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MARSEILLES	A. £. 95	B. £. 89	A. £. 68	B. £. 62
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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo boats)

LIEUTENANT DE MISSIESSY expected Shanghai about end of December.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWATONA" ..... Jan. 11

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 11
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Jan. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Jan. 5
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Jan. 9

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 13
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Jan. 7

For Portland, via Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Jan 7

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Steamers due to arrive at Shanghai from Hamburg:—

*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... 9,000 tons d.w. about 28th Dec.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 20th Jan.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 15th Feb.
*S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 15th Mar.

Steamers due to leave Shanghai for Hamburg:—

S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 3rd Jan.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 23rd Jan.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 20th Feb.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 15th Mar.

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For further particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to the HUGO STINNES LINIEN, 68, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
Telegrams: STINNES. Telephone: C. 6[illegible]

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Dec. 10 — New York via Suez	C. of Athens	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12 — New York via Suez	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 13 — Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 15 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 16 — Seattle	Yokohama Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 18 — San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 19 — New York via Suez	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19 — Tacoma	Arabia M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 20 — Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 24 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 27 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 27 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 7 — New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 7 — Portland, Ore.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 7 — Portland, Ore.	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 8 — Seattle	†P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 10 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 10 — New York via Suez	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11 — Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 12 — Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 12 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Jan. 12 — Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 13 — San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 17 — New York	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 18 — New York	Elkton	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 19 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 25 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 1 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 1 — New York via Suez	P. Harrison	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 4 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 9 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez	P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.

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Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Devanha .... Dec. 11	*Macedonia .... Jan. 22	Karmala ...March 4
Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25	Kashgar ...Feb. 5	Naldera ...Mar. 18
Khiva .....Jan. 8	Morea ....Feb. 19	Khyber ..Apr. 1

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25 Sicilia .....Jan. 15
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits.	
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
C. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Arafura .... Jan. 5 St. Albany ..Feb. 2 Eastern ...Feb. 27

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" about Dec. 12
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" January

FOR LOS ANGELES HARBOR, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" late Dec./early Jany.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES HARBOR, NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" end Dec./early Jan.
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late Jany./early Feby.

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FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 10 11.00 *Moji, Kobe	Khiva	Br. M. M. & Co.
Dec. 11 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 12 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 14 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 15 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 16 — Kobe	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 19 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 22 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 9 — Hamburg	Ermland	Ger. H. A. Line
Dec. 9 — Hamburg, etc.	Glengarry	Br. G. L. E. A.
Dec. 9 10.00 *Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. Co.
Dec. 9 — Hamburg, etc.	Amer Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 10 — Hamburg, etc.	C. of Tokio	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 11 noon London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 14 — Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 15 — London	Atsuta M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 19 — Hamburg etc.	Autolycus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 21 — Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 21 8.00 *Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 24 — Singapore	W. Farafon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25 — Rotterdam	Zosma	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 26 — Hamburg, etc.	Dardanus	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 26 — Liverpool,	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 27 — Hamburg, etc.	†Kashima M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 27 — London	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 3 — Hamburg	Hindenburg	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 3 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4 — Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Menelaus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 15 — Liverpool	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 15 — Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 17 — Antwerp, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	†A. Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22 — London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 25 — Hamburg, etc.	Holstein	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Jan. 27 — Liverpool	Kt. Companion	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 23 — Rotterdam, etc.	Olderkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 23 — Hamburg	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 31 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1 — Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Feb. 2 — Antwerp, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 15 — Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 29. — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Dec. 21 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co
Feb. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & O

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 9 11.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 9 D.L. S.H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 9 11.00 *A H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 9 — Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 10 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 11 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Dec. 11 — Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Lin
Dec. 11 noon S. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 — Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12 — Hongkong, etc.	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 12 noon Amoy	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 13 — Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 13 — Keelung, etc.	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 13 noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 14 2.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 15 — Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 23 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Farafon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25 — Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 26 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 27 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Dec. 31 — Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 9 10.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Waishing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 9 — Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Dec. 9 — Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Dec. 9 11.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 9 noon Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 10 11.00 *Dairen, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 10 noon Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Dec. 11 noon *Chefoo, Lungkow	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12 — Dairen, etc.	Taishin Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 12 D.L. Tsingtao	Fooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12 noon Chefoo, Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 13 2.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Dec. 15 10.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 16 3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.

Travel-

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FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9 11.00 *Pukow	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chaugon	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11 noon Wuhu	Hangyung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghain	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yhangpu	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MARG
D. L.—DAYLIGHT

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 14	2 p.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 31

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Devanha	Marseilles	Jan. 12
Dec. 12	8 p.m.	Helenus	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11. a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	7.30 a.m.	Waishing
Tsingtao & Dairy	Dec. 10	10 a.m.	Saikio Maru
Tsingtao	Dec. 10	9 a.m.	Kohoku M.
Tientsin	Dec. 10	10 a.m.	Kwangping
Tsingtao	Dec. 11	9 p.m.	Fooshing
Wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 11	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Chefoo	Dec. 11	10.30 a.m.	Chili
Wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 11	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Chefoo and Dairy	Dec. 12	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 15	8.30 a.m.	Shuntien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	9.30 a.m.	Kwongsang
Hongkong & Canton	Today	8 a.m.	Soudan
Hongkong & Canton	Today	10 a.m.	Ermland
Amoy	Today	9.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Swatow	Today	9.30 a.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 10	8 p.m.	P. Jefferson
Wenchow	Dec. 10	9 p.m.	Feiching
Foochow	Dec. 11	10.30 a.m.	Hsinchi
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 11	10 a.m.	Devanha
Swatow	Dec. 11	10.30 a.m.	Sunning
Swatow	Dec. 14	12.30 p.m.	Foochow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train.
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train.
Germany via ports	Today	10 a.m.	Ermland
Japan ports	Dec. 10	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Dec. 10	8 p.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Dec. 10	9 a.m.	Khiva
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Dec. 11	8 p.m.	P. Cleveland

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
FNB	Nov. 8	Algol	Fr. Sloop
BNB	Nov. 30	Foxglove	Br. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 7	Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
McW	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Bun-boat
N.S.N.B.	Nov. 30	Penguin	Am. Gun-boat
N.S.N.B.	Nov. 30	Pigeon	Am. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 30	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 26	Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 20	Seb. Carboto	Ital. Gun-boat
YTPDW	Nov. 21	Toba	Jap. Gun-boat
JNB	Dec. 4	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
YTPDW		Woodlark	Br. Bun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal about 4 and 5 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h. 32m.	8ft. 5i.	0h. 55m.	10ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Aprroximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
11	53

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon Rises	Mon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7.40 a.m.	6.24 p.m.	6h. 46m.	4h. 56m.	6h. 1m.	5h. 41m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.28 in.
December 769.0 mm.

Steamers Arrived

December 7
Melan from River ports.
December 8
Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo.
Kiangyung from Hankow.
Saikio Maru from Dairen
Yokishin Maru from Tsingtao.
West Cadron from Seattle
Wuyo Maru from Chinwangtao.
Asama Maru from Japan.
Hsinming from Tientsin.
Kingsing from Tientsin.
Kiangan from Hankow
Kutwo from Hankow.
Tatung from Hankow.
Talee Maru from Hankow
Pingyang from Dairen
Funchong from Dairen
Rokko Maru from Japan.
Taiyo Maru from Dairen
Taisho Maru from Japan.
Hohsing from Dairen.
Kiaiea from Chinwangtao.
West Nomentum from Portland

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM
On Tuesday, December 11, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.

A Select Lot of Imported Ladies' Coats, Costumes, Dresses, Hats, Fancy Hand Bags, Lace, Etc., Etc.

On View Monday.

SPECIAL FUR AUCTION
On Wednesday, December 12, 1923
Commencing at 10.30 a.m.
and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

A Consignment of Superb Furs

Comprising:—
Fox fur, squirrel fur, Thibet and Dongchow lamb skins, sheep skin crosses and coats, black sheep skin crosses, fox leg fur, white rabbit, weasel and cat skins, etc.

AND

VALUABLE SILVER TIPPED SABLE COATS, FINE BLACK SEAL SKIN COAT; GREY LAMB SKIN COAT, FOX FUR ROBES, SQUIRREL BACK AND FOX BACK FURS.

ALSO

FUR MUFFS, stoles etc., of different kinds
TIGER AND LEOPARD SKIN RUGS

On View Monday and Tuesday

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, December 12, 1923
at 2.30 p.m.

1 Cask Orange (Substantive Dye), 1 Cask Acid Scarlet, 1 Case Soap Yellow, 2 Tins Indigo, 1 Case Metal & Silver Watches (Damaged), 6 Bales British Army Blankets, 2 Pieces Velveteen, 14 Dozen Half Hose, 1 Case Toilet Cream, 1 Case Shoe Polish, 1 Case Rubber Shoes, 1 Case Fastenners, 1 Case Coat Hooks, 10 Paris Goggles with Coloured Glass, Picture Frames, Tin boxes, Aluminium Vessels, Electric Lamps, Glass Shades, Necklaces, Scissors, Lantern Plates, Portrait Films, Photographical Chemicals.

and

A Large Quantity of Wines, Liquors, Etc.

Comprising:—
12 Cases Liquours "Recherche" Creme de Menthe, "Recherche" Cherry Brandy, "Recherche" Orange Curacaos & "Alexel" Kummel,
6 Cases Clarets "Journu" Freres" St. Julien & "Chateau Lauriers"
6 Cases Ports "Clubland" Fine Old Tawny, "Clubland Extra Superior & "Clubland" White Port,
3 Cases Sherry "Clubland" Amontillado,
4 Cases Vermouth "French"—Pierre Corard & Cio & "Italian"—Luigi Morini,
5 Cases Contenscaux Aine XXX Brandy,
9 Cases Ond's Stone Gin,
2 Cases "Golden Guinea" Sparkling Muscatel,
20 Cases Champagne,

Now On View

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W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants,

Will sell by Public Auction on behalf of

THE CONCERNED

At the Pootung Wharf, of Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Pootung.

On Monday, December 10th 1923.
At 11 a.m. (Forenoon)

71 Bags American flour, white King (Chop), slightly damaged
1005 Bags American flour, Fountain (chop) slightly damaged
Ex S/S "Tenbergen" from Pacific Coast Ports.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in one lot as may be found necessary at time of auction.

Now on view.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction in their Godown

NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD

On Tuesday, December 11, 1923, At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)

Piece-goods, general commodities, sundry cargo, sundry goods, etc.,

Consisting of:—

Special Lots
7 Cases Black venetians
4 Cases Woollen serge
30 Bicycles with accessories
100 Dozen pocket knives
1 Cases playing cards
31 Cases spittoons
950 Dozen cigarette cases
48 Gramophones

Sundry Lots
47 Dozen hair combs, 1 case mouth organs, 2 cases stewpans with covers, 1 case gelatine, a quantity of cigars, etc.,

Now on view.

Motorist's Tool Kit

Complete Set
While they last
Mex. $25.20 nett

The only real XMAS present
Motorists' Tool Kit
Complete set
Obtainable at
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We have this day removed our offices to 4a, Canton Road. Telephone No. C. 1932.

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Nov. 1st. 1923

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American Express Company Wins In Legal Dispute Over Sale Of Cargo In America

Judge Lobingier Rules Transportation Concern Within Legal Rights In Selling Ore To Pay Storage Charges

The Lee Hua Company, Ltd., lost their suit against the American Express Company for $13,000 gold damages as the result of a long drawn out transaction involving a shipment of ore to the United States in a judgment handed down in the United States Court for China yesterday by Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

The Lee Hua Company, four years ago, made a shipment of 26½ tons of Wolframite ore to Seattle with the Express company and after numerous delays in its sale because the drop in the market, which included storage pending the enactment of a favorable Wolframite tariff schedule by the American Congress, the shipment was sold to defray storage and handling charges for $3,193.83 gold. Of that amount the Express remitted Tls. 1,895.04 to the Lee Hua Company, but the check was refused and suit for damages for alleged unlawful sale of the cargo started by Krisel and Krisel, who appeared for the plaintiff.

In his decision Judge Lobingier held with Schuhl and Schoenfield and Mr. W. W. Blume, who appeared for the Express company, by ruling that "an arrangement by which one party holds goods to sell for another and makes advances for expenses in connection therewith constitutes the relationship of principal and factor."

WERE IN RIGHT

The Express company were within their legal rights in selling the cargo, Judge Lobingier ruled, because "a factor has a lien for expenses and advance on his principal's goods in actual or constructive possession," and "such lien is enforcible by sale of the goods at the factor's discretion."

Concerning the action of the New York offices of the Express company in selling the cargo of ore Judge Lobingier ruled that "an express instruction to sell and effect reimbursement constitutes a power coupled with an interest. Such power is not revocable at the principal's option nor is the latter entitled to specific notice of its intended exercise. Recision of such power must be effected by clear, mutual agreement; a conditional suggestion not acted upon is insufficient."

Judge Lobingier granted the Lee Hua Company Tls. 1,895.04, the amount tendered them by the Express company, and in view of the fact that such tender was made before the case was brought into court and not accepted, did not grant costs.

FULL JUDGMENT

Judge Lobingier's complete judgment in the case was as follows:

"In December, 1918, plaintiff or one of its members, consigned to a Settle firm some 26½ tons of Wolframite ore, drawing thru defendents drafts on the consignee which were dishonored. The ore was stored in certain Seattle warehouses by defendant which conducted a lengthy correspondence with plaintiff, also advancing the charges for storage and insurance and frequently calling upon plaintiff for reinbursement. On July 13, 1921, plaintiff wrote defendant as follows:

Regarding the charge for storage, insurance premiums, etc., due from us, we hereby direct that you request your American office by telegraph to sell the stock of Wolframite ore at the best current price for our account. After the sale is effected they can deduct from the proceeds whatever is justly due them and remit us by T. T. the balance, thus closing up this long standing deal. (Ex. 2)

"Twelve days later plaintiff again wrote:

As to the further request for the settlement of charges accrued on the ore we would say that since you have cabled your American office to dispose of the stock we have no doubt that the goods will be sold shortly and that office will easily reimburse itself for whatever charges due from us. (Ex. 3)

"We are disposed to agree with defendant's counsel that these two letters constitute something more than a mere instruction and that they amount to "a power to sell coupled with an interest." (1) Such a power is not revocable at grantor's option. (2)

"As indicated in plaintiff's second letter quoted above defendant on July 16, had cabled its Seattle office:

"Shippers instruct us sell at best current price. Suggest you communicate with Ford." (Ex.3)

"The latter was defendant's assistant general manager in New York and on receipt of the suggested communication from the Seattle office he wrote on July 28, 1921, a two-page letter stating that the market was "stagnant," discouraging sale and concluding as follows:

"Of course, decision is up to the shipper but we would be inclined to recommend that funds be advanced to transfer material to Pittsburgh and have it analyzed and have us watch the market and sell at the first favorable opportunity." (Ex. 9)

"We do not think that this can be regarded as a relinquishment of the "power coupled with an interest" which defendant had acquired from plaintiff. At most it would seem to be a suggestion or proposal by defendant for the modification of the terms of that power upon the important condition that "funds be advanced to transfer the material to Pittsburg," etc. It is not suggested that this was ever complied with, but on October 5, plaintiff, to whom the letter last above quoted had meanwhile been forwarded, replied as follows:

Under present circumstances it is believed that it may be worth our while to wait a little longer to see what chance there is for the tariff bill to pass, since we have already waited so long and we request that pending further advice from us no action be taken. (Ex. 4)

"On October 17, the Shanghai office of defendant wrote to plaintiff as follows:

We note what you have said regarding the ore now being held in Seattle and your request that the same be held there until the new tariff regulations have become fully determined. We will transmit your request to our Seattle and New York offices in order that the cargo may be held on the Pacific Coast until such time as you think it advisable to ship it east. (Ex. B.)

"Neither of these letters, nor both together would seem sufficient to change an irrevocable power to sell. Plaintiff, indeed, "requests that pending further advice from us, no action be taken" and the the Shanghai office of the defendant promises to transmit the request to the Seattle and New York offices, but beyond that nothing is agreed upon. On December 19, however, the same office wrote plaintiff as follows:

Considering that the real market for this commodity is in the East we would strongly recommend to you that you authorise us to ship via the Panama Canal . . . We had a talk this morning with Mr. T. Y. Chang, who is interested in these shipments, and outlined the situation to him in full, so that he understands exactly how the matter stands. He states that he will address you under separate cover.

Although we recommend you to ship this order to the East we are willing to continue holding it in Seattle. In all events, however, we must ask you to pay us for the amount already expended for storage and other charges. Unless such compensations be made it will be necessary to sell such portions of the cargo as will pay for the outstanding debit against yourselves. We hope that we will not have to resort to this alternative. (Ex. C.)

"We construe this letter as embodying three distinct terms;

(1) Recommendation of shipment via Panama Canal.
(2) An expression of willingness "to continue holding it in Seattle,
(3) But a peremptory notice to plaintiff that unless the the charges were paid the consignment, or much of it as was necessary, would be sold to pay them.

"It is also undisputed that on the same day when this letter was written defendant's office assistant, had a conference with the brother of a member of the plaintiff firm in which the latter was informed that "The market was going down and . . . we would have to have an immediate settlement, failing in which we would have to sell". "Tr. pp. 22 and 23, Cf. p. 31.

"Plaintiff's counsel in their able brief cite numerous authorities to the proposition that silence does not always give consent and we are not disposed to question that proposition. But we doubt if it applied in this case or that plaintiff's consent was necessary to effect a sale. Certainly if the original power had not been revoked defendant was entitled to exercise it in order to recover the long overdue charges and even the notice itself would seem to have been unnecessary. Nevertheless, notice both verbal and written was given and plaintiff was allowed nearly six months within which it might have prevented a sale by merely paying up the charges.

"On or about June 10, 1922, however, no payment having meanwhile been made, defendant sold the ore and an account (Ex. 1) was transmitted by defendant's Shanghai office in its letter of July 21, which contains the following:

Our New York office has succeeded in selling the entire consignment for which they received G.$3,193.83 as per the account sales attached. It was necessary for them to have the consignment shipped to New York, which was done at a cost of U. S. $512.70 for which we are handing you herewith a full statement. (Ex. D)

"The "full statement" here referred to appears as Ex. 1 and defendant further wrote in its letter of July 21:

This transaction has extended over a period of almost four years and necessitated a considerable amount of labor and attention by this office. Were it not for the fact that the same represents a large loss to yourselves we would be justified in charging you a much large handling fee. Under the circumstances, however, we are only making a charge of Tls. 100.00 in consideration of the losses occasioned by this shipment.

"It is suggested that this action was a breach of defendant's promise in its letter of December 19, 1921 "to continue holding it (the consignment) in Seattle". But, as we have construed it, this was not a definite undertaking, but an expression of willingness made subject to the condition stated in the same connection that the charges would be paid. It is also suggested that the notice contained in this letter was "to sell such portion of the cargo as will pay for outstanding debits" and that the sale of the whole exceeded the terms of this notice. We have already expressed the view that the notice was unnecessary for the power expressly authorized a sale of the whole and so long as it remained in force, defendant could commit no legal breach by exercising it. Moreover, as pointed out in the defendant's brief, the sale of a portion only of the consignment would have perpetuated, as to the remainder, the situation which had existed for nearly four years, by which defendant would continue to be liable for the charges and presumably required to effect another sale in order to satisfy them.

"In the light of subsequent events it is, of course, unfortunate for plaintiff that defendant did not see fit to wait until the enactment of the new Federal Law had created a better market; but in June, 1922, both the time and the terms of that enactment were highly problematical. It was not actually passed for more than three months after defendant sold the ore and it had already waited nearly six months after its latest demand, and some three and a half years after the ore came into its possession, without reimbursement. Especially in view of the decline in price, during the year since the assistant general manager had written, from $3.00 to $1.90 it would hardly seem that defendant was required to wait longer.

II.

"Thus far we have treated defendant's "power coupled with an interest" as constituting defendant's only authority to sell. But the result would hardly have been different had such power never been conferred. For it seems clear that defendant, by taking over the ore at plaintiff's request, after the original consignees had failed to pay for it, became plaintiff's factor. (3) Now

"A factor has a lien upon the property of his principal for expenses incurred by him and advances on the particular property, as well as all balances on general account". (4)

"And this lien not only may but must be enforced by sale.

For it is a strict common-law lien; i. e. one asserted by retention of the property upon which the lien is claimed, and lost by a surrender of the property. It can only be enforced by a sale in accordance with the usages of trade, there being no statutory provision as is true of ther lines." (5)

"Hence a factor has the implied right to sell at discretion in order to secure reimbursement from the proceeds (6) and this right may be exercised regardless of the principal's instructions. (7)

"It is true that the lien is limited to the debt and that only so much of the goods as would satisfy the latter could be sold thereunder. (8) But, as to the excess, plaintiff would have needed to disaffirm within a reasonable time. (9) Here plaintiff waited until September 12 before writing altho it was advised of the sale on July 21, and failed expressly to disaffirm but protested against the entire sale and not merely as to the excess. But we need not pass on the effect of this for, as was observed in a case (10) above cited.

"If there were a special contract, then it would govern, though contrary to the general rule".

"Here, as we have seen, there was a special contract "a power coupled with an interest" which authorized defendant to sell the whole.

"In its letter of July 21, 1922, announcing the sale, defendant enclosed a check for the proceeds less its own charges but the check was returned and the amount appears to be still due to plaintiff, tho the tender of it should relieve defendant from the payment of coats. There is complaint as to some of the items of defendant's charges but no sufficient evidence that they were unreasonable or unwarranted.

"It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the sum of Tls. 1,895.04."

(1) Knapp v. Alvord, 10 Paige (N. Y.) 205, where Chancellor Wallworth observed:

"As the possession of the property was delivered to Meads in connection with this power to dispose of it for the security and protection of himself and the other indorsers, the property must be considered as pledged to him for that purpose. The power to sell, therefore, was coupled with an interest in the property thus pledged, and survived." Citing Bergen v. Bennett, 1 Caines Cas. 1; Raymond v. Squire, 11 Johns. 52.

(2) Hunt v. Rousmanier, 8 Wheat (U. S.) 174, 5 L. ed. 589, per Marshall C. J.

(3) Corpus Juris, XXV, 342 Ommen v. Talrott 188 Fed. 401 402.

(4) Willingham v. Rushing, 105 Ga. 12, 31 S. E. 130.

(5) d., 131.

(6) Corpus Juris, XXV, 362; Brown v. McGran, 14 Pet. (W. S.) 490, 10 L. ed., 550.

(7) Feild v. Farrington, 10 Wall. (U. S.) 141, 19 L. ed., 923; Brown v. M'Gran, 14 Pet. (U. S.) 479, 10 L. ed., 550; Parker v. Branocker, 22 Pick. (Mass.) 40.

(8) Whigham v. Fountain, 132 Ga. 277, 63 S. E. 1115.

(9) Field v. Farrington, 10 Wall. (U. S.) 141, 19 L. ed., 623.

(10) Whigham v. Fountain, 132 Ga. 277, 63 S. E. 1116.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1923

"Women Are Still Men's Slaves —and Love It"!

So Says Dr. Gina Lombroso, Scientist Daughter of the Famous Scientist ---But What Say the "Slaves," Themselves?

Dr. Gina Lombroso, Who Says Modern Women at Heart Yearn for "Subjugation" by Men.

At Right—"SLAVE" No. 3—Jessie Reed, "Highest Paid Show Girl in the World," Who Took a $3,500-a-Day Honeymoon with Dan Caswell and Then Told Him, "Oh, go jump in the lake!"

"SLAVE" No. 1—Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Who Married and Divorced Three Millionaires and Flouted a Dozen Others.

"SLAVE" No. 2—Geraldine Farrar, Who Locked Lou Tellegen Out of Their House and Refused to Give Him His Clothes.

"SLAVE" No. 6—Margot Asquith, Britain's Unbridled Diarist, Who "Bossed" a Premier of England and Then Wrote a Book About It

"SLAVE" No. 5—Mrs. I. Y. Lazalere, Noted Suffragist, as She Appeared at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the First Woman's Rights Meeting.

"SLAVE" No. 4—Mary Garden, "Boss" of Chicago Grand Opera, Who Has Said "Bah!" to Millionaires, Tenors, Directors and Tired Business Nabobs.

WOMAN is NOT man's equal.

Woman's place is in the home.

Woman should obey her husband and submit to his direction and orders.

If a man strays from the narrow path, his wife's attitude should be one of "complete pardon and forgiveness."

But if a woman tends to stray, it is the right and duty of the husband to drag her back and force her to be faithful.

For woman "there is no right to love outside the bonds of marriage."

Woman must accept the "double standard," giving man privileges which she dare not enjoy.

Woman, in her soul, wants to be "subjugated" by a man.

Even if she makes a successful independent career, woman is not happy unless she has a man for whom to work.

Man has the "upper hand," and it is only by "modifying man's habits and appealing to his chivalry that woman's condition can be bettered."

A hundred years ago there would have been nothing extraordinary in these dicta. Nearly everybody believed them. But to-day, when women everywhere are claiming and, in many cases, obtaining "equal rights" along all lines, they started a violent world-wide controversy.

These views, if you please, come not from a man—but from a woman! And not from an old-fashioned woman, but from a modern and internationally famous scientist, Dr. Gina Lombroso, daughter of the great Italian criminologist and wife of Guglielmo Ferraro, noted historian.

In a book called "The Soul of Woman," which is said to have defeated woman suffrage in France and which is now creating a furore in America, she deplores the whole feminist movement, defends the "old-fashioned woman" as the truest and best feminine type, and bases her argument, not upon sentiment or emotion, but upon purely scientific grounds.

Her central point is this:

That "woman is alterocentric and man is egocentric." Woman is the altruist, man the egoist. Woman is unselfish, man is selfish.

"There is no use denying it. Woman is not man's equal. Aside from the evident physical and intellectual differences between man and woman, there is another which overshadows and stamps them all. The fundamental fact which determines woman's attitude toward life is that woman is an alterocentrist; that is to say, she centers her feelings, her enjoyment, her ambition, in something that is outside herself; she makes, not herself, but another person, or even things surrounding her, the center of her emotions; and usually this person is some one whom she loves and by whom she wants to be loved.

"In other words, woman lives for others, and the flame which burns within her goes out if there is no one to help her keep it alive. Even selfish and perverse women who care only for their own advantage and who want to harm others, concentrate their feelings and emotions in others; they are selfish in an alterocentric way, so to speak. In good and in evil, they make others the center of their desires.

"Man is not like this. Man, like all living organisms unstamped by potential maternity, is an egocentrist, that is to say, he makes himself and his pleasures and his activities the center of the world in which he lives.

Applying these general principles to concrete life, Dr. Lombroso seems to regard man as the inevitable leader, and woman as his complement, his self-sacrificing and dependent helper.

"Woman is happy when, by her indecision and helplessness, she attracts the attention of a man strong enough to guide her, who can lend her his egotism and aggressiveness, who can defend her, direct her, protect her, and use her activity and ardor to the best advantage.

"For this reason, I think it is a mistake to proclaim, as suffragists do now, that woman is an independent creature having no need of man's advice and counsel, and that the man who lets her develop freely is worthy of praise.

"Woman is submissive because at heart it does not displease her to obey a man, especially if she happens to like him.

"When man is obliged to help woman and care for her, his best instincts are developed, while she finds greater satisfaction than by trying to live her own life."

Naturally Dr. Lombroso's views have aroused the violent disapproval of many American women, particularly leaders in the feminist movement. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, social leader and president of the National Woman's Party, has just made a statement proclaiming her belief in the exactly opposite destiny for woman.

Declaring that marriage is "a sort of slavery," she says:

"I would not put it in so many words that marriage is a failure, but it seems to me that statistics speak for themselves. Marriage will be more successful when women are more independent. Men soon tire of the clinging vine type. They like the intelligent girl best."

Others are even more outspoken in their opinions and declare that Dr. Lombroso's book is tantamount to arguing that woman is happiest when she is literally a "slave," and that if her argument went to its logical conclusion it would mean that woman was happiest of all in the old days when man held her in actual captivity.

Mary Siegrist, well-known writer who believes in equal rights, says that Dr. Lombroso's voice is "attuned to the Middle Ages—or rather of the vintage of the Flood, or even earlier."

In plain English, she thinks this view of woman's place dates back to the time of the cave-man and the club.

Dr. Lombroso regards woman's mission as, in a sense, even higher than man's, in that she must adhere to a higher moral code and must be the mother of the race.

But Mary Siegrist says:

"No one doubts woman's mission in the world, or her aptitudes—but that because of these things she should follow a supine and slavish condition is unthinkable."

Not all intelligent American women, however, are inclined to react so violently. Ruth Snyder, though taking exception to some of the points, says Dr. Lombroso's arguments are "created with thought and nourished with wisdom, and should help both men and women to a better understanding."

That there are some American women who share Gina Lombroso's views, to the extent of putting them into practice is interestingly illustrated by the fact that Marcia Chase, beautiful prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, recently married and gave as a reason that "no matter how successful my career might be, I could not be fully happy unless I had a man to work for."

Edna St. Vincent Millay, famous poet, ardent feminist and believer in equal rights, has taken a similar step in marrying Eugene Boissevain, and there are many other famous and successful American women who put their husbands and their home lives ahead of their careers.

Dr. Lombroso says they are right. Other American women, like Elsie Ferguson, the actress, and Betty Pierson Parsons, the sculptress, who divorce their husbands because they cannot let men interfere with their careers, are storing up unhappiness for themselves, according to Dr. Lombroso.

She believes that for woman love is all-important, but says that woman must find this love in marriage, and sums up her views by saying:

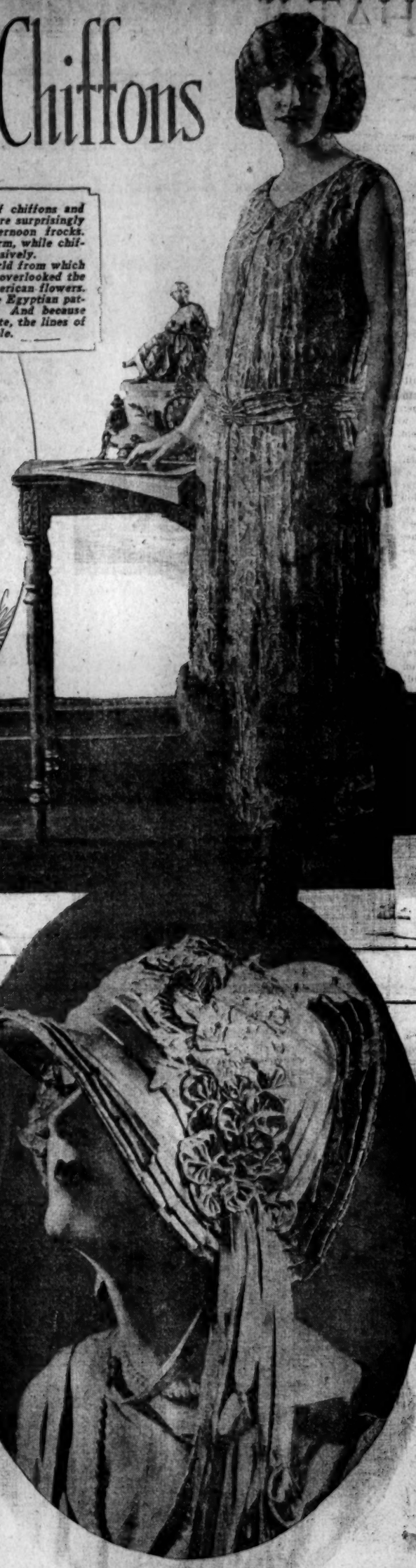
"The woman who does not marry, or who does not find in marriage the full satisfaction she feels entitled to, will never be happy—but if absolute freedom from love reigned, all women would be unhappy."

Victor Giraud's Noted Painting, "The Slave Market," Showing Women for Sale in Ancient Rome, an Eloquent Contrast to the 1923 "Slave Market" Above.

In Furs and Chiffons

THE soft, clinging grace of chiffons and the snug warmth of furs are surprisingly combined in the newest afternoon frocks. Tinsel brocades add their charm, while chiffon velvet is being used extensively.

With the designs of the world from which to select, couturiers have not overlooked the possibilities of the simple American flowers. From the Orient has come the Egyptian pattern of another silk chiffon. And because these materials are so exquisite, the lines of the gowns are kept quite simple.



Designed by H. Reutner

FURS from the Arctic regions and chiffons from the South—they never would have met in one mode, had it not been for the imagination of fashion designers.

Borrowed from the murals of Egypt, a colorful design splashes its way across softest chiffon and draws the pattern taut with a wide banding of fox at the bottom. There are beads to accentuate the arrangement, cleverly used here and there to bring out the lines of a panel, and giving to the waistline an interesting cabuchon.

Minus the bead tracery and the subdued beauty of the Oriental hues, this would be a simple, one-piece affair with a Jenny neckline and loosely banded sleevelets.

There is an even more effective, yet not more intricate, pattern blazoned forth on chiffon in another model. Groups of velvet leaves spread themselves over the background, lending a gay note of what otherwise might be considered a slightly commonplace frock of plain material.

Strands of silk are wound about the waistline and tied at one side into a sheaf of silken floss. Chenille, in a contrasting shade, joins these loose strands to form an unusual and attractive tassel.

Slightly different in silhouette, yet boasting the delightful inconsistency of fur with chiffon, the afternoon gown of silver brocade meets the demands of formal social affairs.

There is a low neck-line, not to mention a girdle of moire ribbon looped into a bow at one side, forming a colorful background for the rhinestone cabuchon. A floating panel of chiffon is attached to the girdle, with the folds draped into a tunic effect. Dark fur is used at the hem to give a charming contrast, and, behold! this filmy creation is complete.

When the fur banding is lifted a few inches, the lines of the model are changed to accommodate the extremity. A pretty example of the graceful tunic effect is displayed in the gown of silk, the flowered figures of which are outlined in beads. The tunic begins to take its lines at the bodice-front and continues into a becoming panel down the front of the skirt. The frock beneath reaches the ankles. Only the tunic-bottom is trimmed with the fur banding.

To accompany any one of these afternoon gowns, the hat of ribbon and flowers is appropriate. Its crown is high and lavishly decorated, and the brim curves up at the rear, according to the dictate of smart French millinery.

There is no limit this season to the capriciousness of feminine tastes. What could give better proof of this fact than the fashions these gowns illustrate! Nothing could be more charmingly inconsistent, and, ergo, so delightfully feminine, than a combination of the sheerest and lightest of materials with the heaviest and warmest of woman's accoutrements.

However, the contrast has more than its sheer unexpectedness in its favor. It affords the opportunity, too, for color effects which are piquant and delightful.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Once in a while a new fashion has its origin as a matter of convenience.

Ever since plaited skirts have been worn it has been something of a problem to keep the plaits in shape at the back unless one decided to go through life—or the portion of life spent in plaited skirts—in a standing position.

Then a French dressmaker hit upon the plan of making a skirt that should be plaited at front and at sides but plain at back. The plaited section took the form of a very generous apron fastened on over a foundation skirt that showed only at the back.

Flounces all around have proved almost as difficult to manage as plaits—that is since we belong to a species that spends so much time seated. If we went through life with the unyielding rigidity of Noah's ark people then there would be no such difficulty. But most of us sit whenever there is time and a chair. So the frock with circular flounces just across the front was thought of and it has proved effective quite apart from its usefulness.

Now the idea of trimming clothes in front, but at the back not at all, has caught the public fancy and it is proclaimed as one of the features of the styles of the moment. Many of the new autumn coats have fur knee deep—only across the front; and a charming evening frock shows a three-tiered apron of lace across the front extending from a moderately low waistline to the insteps. The body of the frock is of jade green, the lace metallic, dyed jade green. Of the lace there is also a shoulder cape that extends only across the back.

While we are still convincing ourselves that this front placing of the trimming is really a fashion and not merely a fad we hear that in some of the very newest frocks something quite different is happening. A frock sent over from France showed circular godets placed only at the back of the skirt, and it may be that women will soon tire of this forward placing of trimming and just from the mere desire for novelty we may be wearing our flounces and our aprons at the back in a season or so.

But it never is quite worth while to look too ferret-eyed into the future. For the present everything in the way of trimming happens in front.

Evening frock of jade green silk net over ivory white satin slip. The tiered apron in front and the shoulder cape are of metallic lace, dyed in the same shade of green.

The English mother differentiates quite frankly between her two sorts of daughters—the ugly duckling and the angel child.

The ugly duckling is plain, awkward, and usually sallow.

The angel child, according to the English standard, has a complexion like milk and roses and pale golden hair, so that there is scarcely a color which does not enhance her prettiness.

The American mother, possibly more intense in her material emotions than the English mother, is apt to think all her daughters are angel children. If the child is sallow, with lank hair, then she revises her idea of angels. There are no ugly ducklings within the nest of the American mother.

Considerable consolation the English mother takes from the fact so often proved in English families that the sallow-skinned, lank-haired ugly duckling is quite as apt—more apt, they say—to turn into the real charmer of the family.

For the former avoid the pretty-pretty clothes that tempt you in the shop windows, and avoid the "fairy pantomime" clothes that you may have coveted in your own childhood. Remember that light blues and light pink were generally made for angel children, and usually mauve and cream, too. But there are shades of myrtle blue, of mulberry, of rose, of snuff color, of lettuce green and of distinct yellow that some of the plainer children can wear to excellent advantage. And, the saints of fashion be praised, the pinks and blues and cream colors are no longer regarded as the only suitable colors for children!

Don't forget that it is quite possible to get a dainty frock that is not of the "pretty-pretty" type.

The sketch ought to make this explicit. It resorts to none of the devices of the pretty-pretty frock. It has neither lace nor ribbon about it. It lacks ruffles and insertion. And it is not pink, blue, mauve or light cream, but a clear, definite tone of yellow of the sort that sometimes acts as magic in bringing out the glowing hues of a supposedly sallow skin.

The material chosen was lawn, and the white collar is of organdie. No less substantial a material than straw is used to make the embroidered design that meanders down the front of the very brief little skirt and catches the edge of the collar in front.

Little girl's frock trimmed with straw embroidery. There is a large organdie collar.

Rose-colored satin bound with almond green and fastened at waist with large pearl ornament.

Backs didn't used to matter very much.

Fashion books showed expansive and intricate front views, with the printed comment "For back view see page 569." And on page 569 there were miniature figures showing all the backs in the book. Generally they looked very much alike.

To the Victorian generations backs, like feet and ears, were necessary evils. The less you showed them the more genteel you were. Women lived in a sort of two-dimension world, like paper dolls.

A few weeks ago a young woman bought an evening gown in haste, she did not try it on. The color suited her, and the workmanship was guaranteed by the name of the dressmaker. She needed the gown to wear to a dinner that night and she did not put it on until a half hour before the dinner hour. She put it on one way and then she put it on the other, and either way she had it it looked as if it had gone on backward. Frantically, she called a family council, appeared first with the dress on one way and then the other, and asked for a vote. The result was a tie. Grandmother and father and the housekeeper formed one party, and mother and a younger sister and a thoroughly up-to-date maid were on the opposition. She wore the dress as the opposition insisted, not because it fitted her any better that way, but because, as she said, it looked as if it was on backward, and the tendency, as this young woman knew, nowadays is for backward effects.

The sketch shows the frock as the young woman wore it and as the designer quite obviously meant that it should be worn. It is of rose-colored satin, bound with almond green and fastened at the waist with a large pearl ornament. You might make a whole fashion book of the present clothes, composed of distinctive and interesting back views, and you might put all the front views on a page somewhere in the back as being quite unimportant and insignificant.

Some young women craving novelty, desiring possibly to shock their elders, fasten their neckties in the back. All sorts of smart fichus and collars are meant to fasten in the back. Only berthas, which have conventionally fastened in the back, seem now to go on frontwise. And English girls, they say, are having their hair cut very short in the compromise with the vanishing bob. The long front hair is rolled or curled, and disposed of over the ears or looped up under the back bang.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1923

Four Wheel Brakes Are Outstanding Feature At Olympia Motor Show

London, Nov. 2.—Tomorrow the enlarged Olympia Hall at Hammersmith opens its doors to reveal to the trade and those privileged private-view visitors the latest novelties and creations of the motor industry. On Friday until the following Saturday week, the public will be admitted, and there can be no doubt the world and his wife will throng the building while this seventeenth annual exhibition of motor carriages, tyres and accessories remains open for inspection. In fact, the attendance this year should create a new record and surpass that of 1919, when over a quarter of a million persons paid for admission. The reasons for this presumption are, first, that motor-cars cost less to purchase, maintain and run; and, secondly, that for the first time during the past three years the whole exhibition is under one roof. This facilitates the inspection, and comparison of the various items on the stands, besides saving time proceeding from Olympia to the White City, or vice-versa, as her been necessary if all the various models were to be seen. Also the extension of the floor-space of the original building permits a far greater number of persons to be present at one time in the hall, without that jostling and crowding which we have seen to take place in the last few years.

Actually at Olympia today there are as many stands and exhibitors as there were in the two halls last year so far apart from each other. But numbers are not everything, and it is the quality and representativeness of the present exhibition that will attract attention.

The present show has quality not only from its individual exhibits, but in its international worth. In whatever part of the world (save late enemy countries) motors are made, one will find examples of them here. It is therefore the most comprehensive display of motor carriages, ranging from £135 up to £3500, that will be staged for the 1924 season. With 450 stands to see, the visitor may feel that pleasure will become a toil. Let me disabuse his mind on that point at once, as if he will confine his inspection in detail to the novelties, and then to the cars, tyres, and accessories he particularly wishes to see, he may leave the balance to another visit, and so escape fatigue. No one can see all the pictures in the National Gallery in one day; then it cannot be expected that anyone could visualise all the chief motors of the world in one tour of Olympia.

As for the novelties, each annual motor show has its own particular characteristics. Last year overhead-valved engines were the distinguishing feature. This year it is low-pressure tires and four-wheel brakes that are the "heroes of the day." I might add also that cars are still cheaper. Sometimes this takes the form of the manufacturer giving a fuller equipment for the same price as was asked twelve months ago; sometimes the price has been largely reduced and the same fittings as before provided; while there are quite a number of makers that have done both these things, and not only reduced the cost to the buyer, but given him or her a fuller equipment on the car as well. Personally, I am inclined to favor the first course as the soundest, yet it is gratifying to see those makers who are able to give a double "cut" make a "popular" model, and therefore encourage that part of the public to buy cars who have not previously owned them.

One feature in regard to engines remains firmly in its position, and that is the magneto as the source of the spark for ignition. The battery and coil seems to make no headway in Europe, yet is all-powerful in the United States of America. There are, however, some motor-manufacturers who, wisely seeking to supply their cars to the world at large, and not only to their country of origin, have adopted both systems, and can supply either or both, according to the demands of their customers. Also it must be noted by the visitor to Olympia that there are more British cars now available for Colonial use fitted with a 4 ft. 8 in. wheel-track, and longer wheel-base. The former is the cart-track of the world, and so these motor-carriages can run anywhere where a cart can go, and often over country that the latter cannot tackle. Great Britain needs to extend her export trade, and the motor industry this year seems to have paid greater attention to this necessary business.

The enclosed type of owner-driver carriage is also becoming more popular, as even the so-called "open" touring vehicle is equipped with what is termed "all-weather" protection. In other words, it is practically a "closed" car that can discard its head or top and side curtains and windows at will, or use such parts as protection against the elements, according to the vagaries of the climate at the moment. Furthermore, the occupants of the rear seats are now better served than they used to be. Rear screens and adjustable side wings or curtains now protect them as well as those who occupy the front or driving seats. It has taken nearly twenty-five years of the use of motor vehicles to procure this comfort for the back-seat occupants, but I am sure they will welcome its general adoption at last.

With the engines smaller yet developing greater power, with consequent higher speeds of the vehicles on the road, the motor manufacturer has realised that he must provide increased facilities for pulling up the carriage when required. So at Olympia today brakes are more powerful, and in many cases operate on both front and rear wheels, in place of only on the hind ones and on the transmission system. In many instances the buyer has to pay an extra £25 to £35 for this additional pulling-up capacity; but four-wheel brakes are standard equipment to many of the chassis exposed on the stagings. These in actual details have compelled the designer of the automobile to increase the strength of his front axle to withstand the additional strain braking on the front wheels puts upon it, and, in those chassis that rely on the transmission and rearwheel brakes alone, to increase the braking surface of the drums.

While also there are a great number of small 7-h.p. to 12-h.p. cars available, yet the new models are usually of 14-h.p. to 21-h.p. In fact, we are slowly approaching the medium-sized carriage as the general utility vehicle which is gaining popularity from both ends of the scale of motor-owners—the tiny two-seater and the high-powered limousine. Still, the big six-cylinder carriage remains the ideal luxury conveyance which carries its possessor more smoothly over the highways, at a speed that annihilates distance, yet without any discomfort to its passengers.

Daredevil Motorcycle Rider

Paul Remaley

PAUL Remaley has broken the record for speed in crossing the American continent on a motor-cycle. He made the 3,700-mile trip from Portland, Oregon, to New York City in 5 days 17 hours and 10 minutes, sleeping only eight hours en route. He clipped the previous record by 22 hours and 3 minutes.

Is The American Automobile To Displace The European Horse?

BY O. P. AUSTIN,
Statistician, The National City Bank of New York

Is Europe getting ready to turn her back on the faithful horse? Certainly our figures of exports to Europe of that modern substitute for the horse—the automobile—suggest it. The latest figures of our exports of automobiles show for the total exports to the principal countries of Europe in the seven months ending with July 1923 3,773 against 12,458 in the corresponding months of last year, while the figures for the full calendar year 1922 show a total of 21,622 cars against 4,379 in 1921.

These figures of exports of automobiles to Europe include merely the movements to the principal countries for it is not yet feasible to obtain figures of the shipments to certain of the smaller countries, but it is quite apparent that the increase in Europe's takings of American automobiles is very rapid judging from the seven months' record of the calendar year 1923 it would appear probable that the total number of automobiles, passenger and freight, sent to Europe will be in the calendar year 1923 approximately 50,000 against 21,622 in 1922 and less than 5,000 in 1921.

This tremendous increase in the sales of American automobiles to Europe—for the total number for 1923 seems likely to be ten times as many as in 1921—suggests the question with which this letter opens, is Europe preparing to turn her back on the faithful horse? In our own country we have seen that result with the use of the automobile, for the latest figure of the Department of Agriculture on the total number of horses on farms in the United States puts the total on January 1, 1923 at 18,853 against 21,555,000 in 1918, while the decennial census figures of horses not on farms stands for 1920 at only 787,000 against 1,392,000 ten years earlier.

TRUCKS INCREASE

This big increase in the movement of automobiles to Europe occurs in both passenger vehicles and motor trucks intended for freight movement. In the seven months ending with July 1923 the shipments of motor trucks to the six countries for which figures are now available, Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Norway, amounted to 7,160 against 1,870 in the same months of last year, while passenger machines to Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark totaled 25,593 against 10,568. Even these figures will be still larger when we get the total for all the European countries, for the monthly reports of the Department of Commerce only indicate movements to the principal countries taking this class of our merchandise.

Great Britain, Belgium and the Scandinavian States are showing the greatest development in their takings of American automobiles, the total to Great Britain for the seven months in 1923 being 6,150 against 2,520 in the same period of 1922; Sweden 5,720 against 2,451; Norway 2,908 against 1,018, and Belgium 3,501 against 2,525. Spain also shows an even more proportionate increase, the total shipments of passenger machines to Spain in the seven months ending with July 1923 having been 4,115 against only 905 in the same months of last year. In freight vehicles, chiefly motor trucks, a big increase occurs in the movements to Belgium—3,394 machines, against 989, in the same months of last year; and to Sweden 1,707 against 365.

HORSES DECREASE

Whether this big importation of American automobiles by Europe does mean a reduction in the number of horses which she is using or whether it is due to an increase in business may be questionable. At least our latest figures on the number of horses in Europe are interesting. In France and Belgium there is of course a slight decline, though not as great as might have been expected, our latest figures on the number of horses in France show a total at the beginning of 1921 of 2,542,000 against 3,222,000 at the beginning of 1914: Belgium in 1921, 222,000 against 317,000 in 1910. Most of the other European countries, (except Russia) show a slight increase. For Great Britain the total on January 4, 1921 was 1,903,000 against 1,874,000 in 1913; Spain 722,000 against 542,000; Italy 92,000 against 956,000; Sweden 716,000 against 576,000, Germany 210,000 against 182,000; Denmark 598,000 against 567,0000, Germany 3,683,000 against 3,227,000; and Netherlands 364,0000 against 334,000.

While it thus appears that in the principal countries of Europe in which areas were not radically changed as a result of the war the number of horses in 1920-21 was quite as great as in the year before the war, the fact that the total number of automobiles imported from the United States by Europe in 1923 will be ten times as many as in 1921 and that the number of horses in the United States, the chief automobile producer and user of the world, does show a material decline, suggests that Europe is apparently preparing to reduce her horse population and in doing so increase her power of producing food for man, since a statement by the Department of Agriculture prepared for The National City Bank of New York indicates that the average horse in the United States consumes in a year the product of about four and one half acres. If Europe can reduce materially the number of horses through the use of the automobile she will to that extent increase her power of producing food for man.

Name Conditions For Grand Prix

Conditions of the Grand Prix of 1924 for touring cars, just received from Paris, state that the contest which will be the event of the season in France, will be open to three categories of cars; small cars weighing at least 882 pounds, light cars weighing at least 2,210 pounds, and cars weighing 3,092 pounds and over.

There will be an endurance test for all categories of cars, lasting eight hours, during which the competitors will have to cover a given course at an average speed fixed for each category, with a limited consumption of gasoline. There will also be a handicap speed event of 300 kilometers with a limited fuel competition.

For the endurance test the quantity of gasoline allowed will be calculated at the rate of 8 liters per 100 kilometers (300 miles per gallon) for the first category, 18.2 miles per gallon, for the second category, and 13.1 gallons per mile for the third category. The average speed imposed will be 70, 85 and 100 kilometers (44, 53 and 63 miles) per hour with a penalty of 10 points for each minute above or below this standard.

Place and date of the Grand Prix have not yet been decided upon.

Ford Production Breaks Records

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10.—How rapidly the trend of sentimeng is swinging toward the use of lighter motor car equipment, in order to more satisfactorily meet present day traffic conditions, is emphasized in the tremendnous increase in sales of the Ford Motor Company for the first three-quarters of the present year.

An analysis of these sales shows that the sentiment is not alone among passenger car buyers but extends to commercial car purchasers who are finding that the smaller motor haulage unit effects more efficient, speedy and economical delivery service.

Sales of Ford cars and Trucks in the United States for the first nine months of the year totaled 1,350,020, it is just announced. This is an increase of 463,433 over the same months of 1922.

In September alone, 141,467 Ford cars and trucks were delivered at retail, a gain of 35,029 over September last year, while truck or 4,589 more than in the same sales for the month were 15,941 month a year ago.

The All British Standard LIGHT CAR

A chassis designed on the latest and most efficient lines,—overhead valve engine, magneto ignition; thermo-syphon cooling; perfect balance; ample power; absolute reliability.

A body graceful in line, beautifully finished, roomy and supremely comfortable.

Equipment complete in every detail. These features combine to make the All-British Standard the ideal car for the owner-driver in every country and climate.

CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phones West 131 and 197

Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.

Champion X Ford Type

Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion sparking plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

Champions Pay Their Way

Too often sparking plugs are neglected and too much is expected of these small and faithful servants. Sparking plugs should be renewed every 8,000 to 10,000 miles, or at least once a year.

If the sparking plugs are old, don't rely upon them—install a new set. The cost is small, the returns are large. Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs will give you all that the most exacting master could require.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

MILEAGE

The acid test of a tyre is the mileage it will render. Judged on a mileage basis

DUNLOP CORDS

are the most economical tyres you can buy. They are giving longer mileage at less cost per mile than any tyres previously manufactured.

PRICE LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITIVE MAKE

Manufactured by the
PIONEER
FIRM OF TYRE BUILDERS

The correct equipment for MORRIS-OXFORD & MORRIS-COWLEY cars is 28 x 3½; carried in stock by Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd.

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RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LIMITED
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai
PHONES C. 2248 & C. 5051 Cables: "PNEUMATIC"
PLAY WITH THE BLUE DUNLOP "MAXFLI" GOLFBALL

Conditions In The Petroleum Industry Of The United States

BY FRANCIS H. SISSON
Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York

The recent drastic reduction in the prices of gasoline in the United States are the natural consequence and expressions of a situation which has been in process of development for at least two years. The over-production of oil during this period, and the resulting accumulation of stocks of crude petroleum and its products, have been regarded with growing concern. Although the present "price war" began with the retailing of gasoline by an official of a western State, there has been ample evidence that a general fall in oil prices was imminent.

Clearly, relief must be sought either in reduced production of crude oil or in increased consumption of oil products. For many reasons the most desirable means of accomplishing a curtailment of output would be voluntary concerted action on the part of the producers themselves. But the type of organisation which prevails in this branch of the industry makes such a solution virtually impossible, and the necessary reduction of output will probably come as a result of extremely low prices, making the operation of many wells unprofitable. Restriction of purchases by the refineries may offer the most immediate and effective means of curtailing crude oil production, with a minimum of embarrassment for all concerned.

RESOURCES

The prodigality with which United States' oil resources have been exploited has not been sufficiently recognised. Out of an original estimated reserve of something like 15,000,000,000 barrels, already at least 6,400,000,000 barrels have been extracted. And the rapid growth of the industry during the last few years increases the gravity of the situation. If the rate of production which prevailed for the first half of this year should be maintained, the estimated supply would be exhausted in twelve years; while if output should increase at the average rate of the last three years, 1931 would see the end of American oil resources. Fortunately, this situation is not likely to arise, for the physical conditions under which production is carried on are such that the maximum rate can not be maintained.

Although the United States has been the principal producer of petroleum since 1902, and in recent years has supplied about two-thirds of the world's output, this supremacy is by no means an index of the relative size of the country's oil resources. Early in 1922 David White estimated the reserve supply of the world at seventy billion barrels, and that of the United States at slightly more than nine billions. This means that in 1921 the United States' supply of oil was being depleted at an annual rate of more than five percent, and that of the rest of the world at less than one-half of one percent. The increased production and the shrinkage of the reserves in the United States since 1921 would, of course, make the present rate of depletion even more striking.

COMING CRISIS

It is becoming increasingly evident that within a few years either consumption of oil products in the United States must be greatly curtailed or Americans must become dependent on other countries for the greater part of their requirements—not because of the immediate exhaustion of national oil resources, but because of the impossibility of maintaining the present rate of output without an investment in new wells and equipment which is out of the question so long as oil prices remain near their present levels.

The impending decline of American production, the increasing dependence of industry and commerce upon an adequate supply of oil for fuel and lubricants, and the fact—brought out so clearly by the war—that petroleum is now a military necessity, have given rise to a great international struggle for political and commercial control of the world's resources, and have caused the United States to take an active part in that effort. Petroleum has probably played a more important role in international politics in the last fifteen years than any other commodity.

From the standpoint of American interests, the outstanding features of the contest for the control of the world's reserves have been the rivalry between American and British-Dutch companies for concessions in foreign fields, particularly in the Near East, and the efforts on the part of certain countries to nationalise their oil resources in order both to conserve their supplies and to prevent foreign control. The most conspicious examples of their practice have occurred in Russia and Mexico. The Mexican constitution of 1917, which provided that "in the nation is vested direct ownership of all minerals, petroleum and hydrocarbons," was held by American oil operators to amount to confiscation, and the resulting controversy greatly delayed the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Mexican and American governments. Under the terms of the recent agreement, subsoil rights by American oil companies prior to the adoption of the new constitution in 1917 are recognized.

EXHAUSTION

The fundamental fact in the petroleum situation is that oil is a "wasting asset;" and the unmined reserves in the United States have been so greatly depleted that the indicated approach of approximate exhaustion cannot be ignored. It is now believed that most of the domestic resources have been so thoroughly tapped that the expansion of output can not continue much longer and that the near future will witness the beginning of the inevitable decline.

There is nothing in this condition to occasion immediate alarm. The worst that may be expected in the measurable future is an increasing reliance in the United States upon foreign oil reserves, and ultimately high prices. Fortunately, the known world deposits are ample for prospective needs for many years to come, and future discoveries may add greatly to the available resources. Meanwhile, against the rapidly expanding requirements may be placed possible new processes and inventions which would introduce hitherto unknown economies in the preparation of petroleum products and in their utilization.

These considerations do not, however, justify a heedless and premature exhaustion of a leading natural resource, but indicate the necessity of a progressive adaptation of the industry to the nation's current economic requirements, with a reasonable regard for the welfare of future generations.

The "Ifs" In American Business Prosperity :-:

BY VIRGIL JORDAN

The Coolidge Administration is coming forward frequently to reassure American business men that conditions are sound and prospects favorable for continued prosperity. So frequent are these "administrations" of optimism that they are creating suspicion in the patient.

American business and industry are become more hesitant, feeling their way toward a stable for autumn and winter activity, if they can find it. Woolen mill operations were at the year's low point in September. September pig production declined six percent. The exports to Europe in August were far below those of a year ago. On the other hand, there has been a progressive reduction in business mortality in the last quarter of this year. A slight increase in employment was noted in September, although the general tendency is downward. Railroad activity is high. Lumber output and orders increased in September. The automobile output was sixty-one percent above last year, but some observers forecast a speedy saturation of the market. A lower wheat crop is forecast, and advances in prices of some principal crops is held to promise better agricultural prosperity.

Conditions are thus irregular. There are few definite indications of a decided movement upward or downward. The "ifs" are numerous and become more emphatic every day. Domestic political and labor developments and European conditions are the outstanding factors of uncertainty.

The "ifs" in the Administration's reassurances is more or less obvious. It means: "Keep the Republican Party, and Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover in office." Optimism must be preserved, and a slump must be warded off at least till after the election of 1924. That is simple, but the "ifs" does not stop with that condition. The Administration knows that its victory depends on many minor "ifs" which must be settled before November, 1924.

IN THE WEST

The biggest uncertainty of this kind is the way the wind will blow out of the agricultural west. The farming interests are persistent in mobilising for a new attack on the next Congress for all kinds of measures to fix prices, reduce railroad rates on farm products, promote co-operative agricultural selling machinery and to finance farm product exports. The Administration is flirting gracefully and gently with all these things, encouraging everything, but promising nothing till it learns how much in earnest the farmers are. The newly elected farmer-labor party Senator from Iowa is threshing about the country getting ready to make trouble for the Administration this winter. If the farmers can be comforted with something intangible, well. If it becomes necessary to let them do something radical that will cut into the treasury and raise living costs, what will industry and the city wage earner say? These cross currents are making a merry little whirl of "ifs" for Washington to round up.

Then there is the labor "if." The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session in Portland. So far it has manufactured no new conditions or problems for the Administration. It has decided not to try any political schemes and it has smashed communism within its ranks with an iron hand. It proposes to concentrate on organising women, to offset the effects of the Administration's nullification of the minimum wage laws; organising clerical workers, southern textile workers; and again the steel industry. There are rumors of an extension of the farmer-labor alliance to the East and in the south. But these things do not much worry the Administration or industry either. Labor is fairly quiet now. The only "if" here is the one left over from the last union victory in the anthracite strike.

COAL "IF"

If the price of coal should keep on soaring under the excuse offered by the Administration's surrender to high wages for the miners, after a futile expenditure of $600,000 on a Coal Commission, what will the people say? Fortunately the thing is settled till April, 1925 and so is beyond the Rubicon. Besides, the campaign will be conducted in the good old summer time, when coal bills will be temporarily forgotten.

There are a few other domestic "ifs;" Immigration, the soldiers' bonus and taxation. The House Committee on Immigration is going to draft a new law reducing the per centum limit to two percent on the basis of the 1890 Census. Big industry is still groaning about labor supply. This would worry the Administration more if it were not for the fact that the percent unlimit law seems to have worked out fairly well. It brought in four times as many immigrants in the last fiscal year as in the preceding year and about forty times as many male immigrants. This has contented industry a little, combined with the fact that industry is uncertain whether it will need such a lot more next year. Labor surplusses are developing here and there already.

BONUS "IF"

The threatened four billion dollars addition to the national debt under the soldiers' bonus is a slight worry to the Administration. There is a treasury surplus, and the "ifs" are about evenly balanced. The soldiers will be happy for a while, till election time, at least, and they form as good a part of the voters as do the bankers and industrialists who bewail the bonus idea. Its chief importance is: its bearing on taxation. Industry wants taxes reduced, the high surtax lowered, the lower exemptions raised. It would be good to oblige them, but the bonus will have to be paid, and the wages earner and low salaried classes won't like to pay it alone.

Just how the Republicans will juggle all their "ifs" so as to satisfy everybody is uncertain. What it does is bound to affect business, so business will have to wait upon politics to find out where it is at. Consequently we may expect the usual pre-presidential election stagnation for a year.

The biggest "if" of all is the European one. The Administration is apparently not going to assume the responsibility for this uncertainty in any way, despite Mr. Lloyd George's exhortations. (Mr. Lloyd George's enthusiastic reception here may be simply explained. The British are bored with everything, including Mr. Lloyd George. The Americans are only bored with themselves.) The saving fact for the Administration is that American industry and business do not fully know as yet that Europe is the big "if" in their future prosperity. What industry and business do not know, the Administration of course does not know either. But the "if" remains, nevertheless.

14 Body Styles In New Buick Line For 1924

Buick has been building cars for twenty years. Within that time it is reasonable to expect that this wellknown firm should have found out exactly what type of car comes nearest to meeting the demands of the average motorist.

It is, in fact, precisely this knowledge—and Buick's holding closely to the results of such knowledge—that has been responsible for the huge Buick sales, which passed the millionth mark early in the spring of 1923.

With its splendid new 1924 line Buick seems sure to exceed past production and sales figures. The fine appearance and excellent value of the new cars—their four-wheel brakes, increased power and speed, combined with one proverbial Buick dependability—are certain to enlarge the Buick clientele still further.

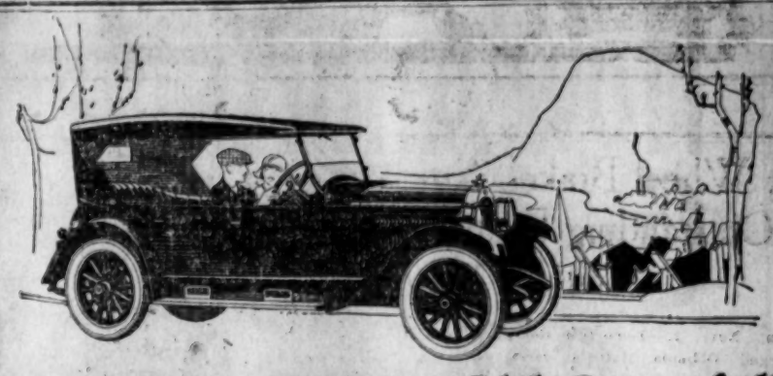
The first of the reasons for Buick world wide popularity is the excellent Buick chassis design and the careful methods of production that have always characterized this make. The Buick is a powerful, solidly built machine. The mechanism is simple, accessible, and as near "fool-proof" as possible, so that the owner-driver can operate his Buick car year-in and year-out with the minimum of time and effort.

Upon its three excellent chassis, Buick builds one of the widest varieties of open and closed body models that is produced by any maker of a car built in quantities. There are fourteen Buick body styles—four of these on the four-cylinder chassis, and ten on the six-cylinder chassis with 120 and 128-inch wheelbases.

The Buick four-cylinder cars for 1924—which are intended for, and bought by the man who wants the Buick qualities of power, good looks and stamina at the minimum first price and cost of upkeep—comprise, first of all, the two-passenger Roadster and the five-passenger Touring car. Both of these models are widely useful. The two-passenger Roadster appeals to the business or professional man who likes a vehicle that is economical to run yet distinguished in appearance, with no larger passenger capacity than is actually needed for the use to which he intends to put it. The Roadster also appeals to the bachelor or the young married couple. The five-passenger Touring car, on the other hand, suits the needs of the family or group of friends.

On the four-cylinder chassis for 1924 Buick has two closed cars—the four-passenger Coupe and the five-passenger Sedan. Both are cars that can be used the year round with perfect comfort—the Coupe, like the Roadster, by the business or professional man or the married couple, and the Sedan by the family. They provide motoring satisfaction and comfort at the lowest cost at which one may obtain vehicles of established reputation, good appearance and ample power.

The Buick six-cylinder cars for 1924 meet the demands of the owner who wishes handsome appearance, speed, great power and unusual comfort. On this chassis the buyer may choose between ten different models—each suited to a particular motoring use and appealing to a distinct class of purchasers.



A Car That Grows Old Gracefully

The Willys-Knight inspires greater confidence and deeper affection with the lengthening years of ownership. The passing of its first youth brings no desire to be rid of it for a new car.

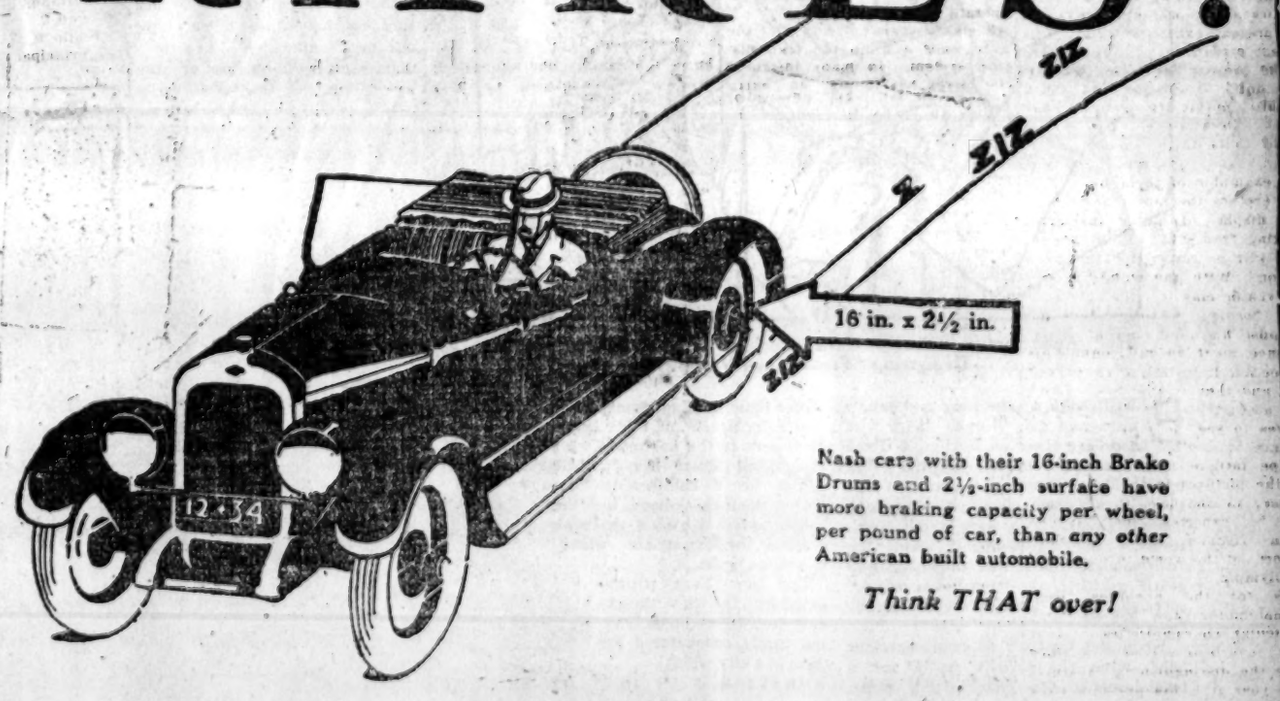
For the wonderful Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine actually improves with use. At 15,000 miles, it pulls more smoothly and more powerfully than when new. Often, indeed, we hear from an owner that his Willys-Knight engine has not needed or received any mechanical attention for 50,000 miles, and is purring quietly, steadily and strongly on, seemingly forever.

The six Willys-Knight body types are designed to provide the maximum of beauty, comfort and convenience.

5-pass. Touring | 7-pass. Touring | 3-pass. Roadster
5-pass. Sedan | 7-pass. Sedan | 5-pass. Coupe-Sedan

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
9 Hongkong Road, Shanghai
WILLYS-KNIGHT

BRAKES!



Nash cars with their 16-inch Brake Drums and 2½-inch surface have more braking capacity per wheel, per pound of car, than *any other* American built automobile.

Think THAT over!

THE ANSWER

THE ANSWER TO THE BRAKE QUESTION IS

NASH BIG BRAKE DRUMS

They Have Two Wheel Brakes That Stop Like Four Wheel Brakes And Are

SAFE AND DEPENDABLE

NASH
LEADS THE WORLD IN MOTOR CAR VALUE

Asiatic Motors Inc.
27 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, China

How Angry Mama Greeted Her College Boy's "Frat-House Vamp"

AS MRS. TALBOT SAYS IT HAPPENED—

Her Apartment Secretly Ransacked of Pretty Things by a Designing "Frat-House Vamp."

ENTER, with a baby stare and cuddly ways and cute flapper slang, with a college cheer on her lips, a Greek letter pin on her blouse (and the dollar mark hidden under the heart on her sleeve), a new classification among modern sirens. You know the "adventuress," the "gold-digger" and the "salamander." Meet their little sister in gentle grafting, the "frat-house vamp," successor to the "college widow" of our dad's days.

When she fox-trots at commencement hops, when she shrieks madly for a touchdown at the Thanksgiving game, when she pats the freshman on his curly head and coos enchantingly to the sophomore in the darkest corner of the campus, she is, perhaps, indistinguishable from any harmless sub-deb.

But lift the sub-deb mask and you discover beneath it a calculating woman, one whose spoils of conquest are not inexpensive fraternity jewelry and dance programmes and love letters and photographs inscribed to the "only girl," but more material loot—frocks, furs, gold mesh-bags, silver slippers, diamonds and frequently hard cash.

The "frat-house vamp," in brief, belongs in the same category with her big sisters with this difference. That where their hunting ground is Broadway and Palm Beach and other haunts of rich men, hers is the habitat of rich men's sons; that, where the "gold-digger" angles for a bald-headed "daddy" with a thick check-book, the "frat-house vamp" hooks the pink-cheeked undergraduate whose allowance is fat.

The New York police authority for this thumb-nail description of a type not rarely encountered by them in a city which boasts a dozen large universities in its environs—say they have nabbed a "frat-house vamp" in the person of pretty, charming, vividly brunette Grace Baker, who reigned a gay season as the belle of the campus at Columbia, and then was arrested on the unvarnished charges of larceny and forgery, pleaded guilty to the first charge and was sentenced to an indefinite term in Bedford Reformatory.

Since the arrest of Mrs. Grace Baker—or "Miss" Baker, as the chaperones knew her at the informal dances in the chapter-houses on Morningside Heights—a certain group of Columbia gallants face the world both stunned and sheepish. And, of them all, none is more subdued in manner than nineteen-year-old Hammond Talbot, Jr.

New York, Sept. 25th 1923
Received from Mrs. Harriet S. Donaldson
One Hundred Ninety-six and 85/100 Dollars,
in full for Mr. H. Talbot acct. to date
STERN BROTHERS,
Per P. E. Gallen
STERN BROTHERS
PAY ONLY PER PAY PA

Receipt from Stern Brothers, Department Store, to Mrs. Harriet S. Donaldson, Grace Baker's Mother, Who Settled the Account Charged to Mrs. Talbot by Her Daughter.

"Junior" Talbot, by his own admission, gave "Miss" Grace Baker a grand rush. He was a resident student, living with his rich parents at No. 508 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, adjacent to the Columbia campus, and during the Summer term, while his family was out of town, he was particularly devoted.

No one looked up Grace Baker's history or antecedents. No one cared—certainly not a giddy crowd of rah-rah boys. She lived with her mother, according to the general understanding, on nearby Riverside Drive. Presumably she was well off. She dressed tastefully, she was bewitchingly pretty, she could dance like a streak, and she seemed scarcely more than sixteen.

"Why," asks Grace Baker in her own defense, "was it necessary for me to tell the world I was nineteen, that I had been married and divorced and had two children? I didn't want to be a wall-flower at the frat dances. I notice men don't bellow it out when they are married and fathers of large families and want to 'step out' for an evening. It cuts both ways!"

So "Junior" escorted Grace to the dances. "Junior" went riding with her and theatreing with her and strolling with her and larking with her. She visited him in his home, she admits. Several times she went there to "parties." With the run of the house in the absence of his family, "Junior" turned on the victrola and a merry time was had by all.

To all appearances there was nothing more tangible here than a harmless boy and girl romance when—Mrs. Hammond Talbot, Sr., came home. She came home suddenly, for the neighbors had written. And, face to face, the neighbors said what they didn't write. Mrs. Talbot began to investigate.

She inspected her wardrobe. A hat, a handsome fur, a tea-gown and other duds were missing. The next day, to her amazement, she saw them swinging on the line in a dry cleaning establishment. She was informed that a "Miss Baker," a pretty brunette, had left them there. Mrs. Talbot had another shocking illumination when she received her monthly bill from Stern's, one of the big New York department stores. Items were listed totalling $196.85 and she herself had bought nothing that month at Sterns'.

Presumably Mrs. Talbot said, "Junior, come here!" And presumably her son, "on the carpet," hemmed and hawed and finally confessed. For, within twenty-four hours, "Miss" Grace Baker was in Jefferson Market jail on a charge of grand larceny and the cat was out of the bag.

More than one cat, in fact. The facts about her marriage and divorce were learned. The police charged that two years before she had been arrested, at which time it was published that she was accused of chloroforming a woman while an accomplice robbed the victim. On the books was found still another complaint against her—by Mrs. E. C. Baxter, who said "Miss" Baker had ordered clothes and jewels on her accounts at New York shops and, when they were delivered, intercepted them at the switch-board of the apartment, as she is accused of having done with the goods charged to Mrs. Talbot at Sterns'. That latter store registered an accusation of forgery against "Miss" Baker on the ground that she signed Mrs. Talbot's name to a credit slip.

Despite the sudden and embarrassing termination to her career as a campus belle, Grace Baker refused to be downhearted. Before she pleaded guilty to the larceny charge in court, she denied all accusations hotly:

"The charge I stole these things from Mrs. Talbot is nonsense. Why Junior and all the boys were there! It was just a lark. Sam Moore said he'd bet he would have made a wonderful vampire if he'd been born a girl. Somebody took him up. We decided to have a test at the frat-house. I packed some clothes in a suitcase. On our way to the chapter-house, they fell out in the mud. I planned to have them cleaned and restored to Mrs. Talbot's apartment before she knew anything about it.

"'Junior' and I were engaged. He said he wanted to give me a present—something I really desired—so I took clothes instead of a ring. He told me he had arranged to pay Sterns' on the installment plan out of his allowance so his mother wouldn't know he had charged the things. I just happened to be visiting 'Junior' at the family apartment the afternoon the purchases arrived. As to that business about Mrs. Baxter, we had a joint account in her name and she knew I was charging the things. I didn't commit any forgery. I signed nothing at Sterns'. They can't prove that!"

"Miss" Baker's brown eyes flashed.

"I'm not a 'frat-house vamp'!" she added. "I'm not a thief! My people are well off! My mother, Mrs. Harriet S. Donaldson, has paid the bill at Sterns'. I have a liberal allowance. I didn't want clothes or money. I just wanted a good time!"

Mrs. Grace Baker as a Bride Before She Became "Miss" Baker, the Belle of the Columbia Campus.

Maybe It WAS Only a Lark, but Rich Mrs. Talbot Had the Young Grass-Widow Jailed When She Learned of the Vacation Goings-On in Her Home

AS GRACE BAKER SAYS IT HAPPENED—

Mrs. Talbot's Frocks and Frills Openly Borrowed, in Her Son's Presence, for an Innocent Frat-House Lark.

Hammond Talbot, Jr., a Photo He Presented to "Miss" Baker

Yours ever
Jean

For Your Winter's Reading

PATUFFA

PATUFFA. By Beatrice Harraden. New York: Ferderick A. Stokes Company.

The musical world of London as it existed thirty years ago forms the background for Beatrice Harraden's new novel, "Patuffa." Subtitled "The Story of an Artist," the book tells of the many triumphs and few trials which fell to the lot of Patuffa Rendham, a girl violinist, and a genius. Beginning with the night when she made her first and extremely successful appearance with the London Philharmonic, the book chronicles her experiences, her relations with her friends and with her fellow-artists, especially the famous pianist Mme. Janeiro, her love affairs and her generous affection for her old teacher, Stefansky, who ten years before had been himself a famous violinist.

A good deal of the action takes place in the house known to its habitues as the "Headquarters," the home of a Mr. Tyrell, whom his many friends called "Chummy," and of his long-suffering daughter Irene. The reader's sympathy goes out to Irene, whose life must have been anything but an easy one, surrounded as she was by the temperamental and tempestuous musicians of her father's adoration. Later the scene shifts to Rome, which is the setting for that love affair of Patuffa's which came to such a grotesque climax. We are taken into the artists' room at the Philharmonic, go with Patuffa to the private recital where she gave a fashionable audience a much-needed lesson in manners, attend various concerts and witness her meeting with Mme. Janeiro. Then there is Patuffa's godmother and dear friends, Mme. Tcharushin, the Russian revolutionist, and her small coterie of political exiles, to lend a little more excitement to Patuffa's far from calm life. It was Mme. Tcharushin who sympathized with her over her mother's engagement to the portrait painter, Andrew Stoyning, and later convinced "Mme. Mama" that she could not have it both ways.

Patuffa herself is a likeable heroine, generous, warm-hearted and hot-tempered. But the best part of the book is that which concerns the old violinist, "the so-great Stefansky" as he called himself. His pride and love for his pupil, the little "devil-child," his fight against his own bitter jealousy of her success, the pathos of his experience in the artists' room where he stood neglected and alone, forgotten by the young-[illegible] which had arisen since his time, his final victory and death, are all well done. He is an interesting and appealing person to read about.

THE LONE WOLF RETURNS

THE LONE WOLF RETURNS By Louis Joseph Vance. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

When Louis Joseph Vance first created Michael Lanyard, the daring, cool-headed, resourceful and ingenious jewel thief known to the police of two continents by the sobriquet of the "Lone Wolf," he probably had not the faintest idea of even one-half the number and variety of the adventures which were presently to befall that most gentlemanly of crooks. For to the Lone Wolf the paths of virtue to which the author presently led him proved quite as difficult as those of vice, and even more dangerous. In this latest and, "in the intention of the author," last of the Lone Wolf volumes, we find Michael Lanyard in New York, on leave from his post with the British Secret Service and fighting valiantly to save himself from the toils of an especially unattractive individual named Morphew, whom he had nicknamed, before meeting him, "the Sultan of Loot."

But this same Morphew had more than a little power in the underworld of New York, being in fact none other than the acknowledged "King of the Bootleggers," and owner of the Clique Club as well as several other very similar resorts. At their first meeting, contrived partly by that Liane Delorme—"in her day reputed the most beautiful demi-mondaine in Paris and the most dangerous"—whom some will remember, Morphew made Michael Lanyard a proposition which the Lone Wolf rejected with no less promptness than contempt, and with no less contempt than promptness. Later, he turned the tables on Morphew in an effective and ingenious manner which won him the hatred of the Bootlegger King, and thenceforward he had the very dickens of a time. In fact, had it not been for certain good friends of his, among them the tall, lanky American detective Crane, Michael Lanyard, "Lone Wolf" though he was, might have found his enemies entirely too much and too many for him. He could scarcely have fought them successfully single-handed.

Although introducing more than one character from earlier volumes, "The Lone Wolf Returns" is, like its predecessors, a story complete in itself, which may be read and enjoyed without any knowledge of the tales which went before. Like them, it is a swiftly moving, ingenious yarn, with plenty of unexpected twists and devices and a good deal of amusing dialogue. Priceless jewels flash through its pages, no less than three lovely and fascinating women play divers parts, and the Lone Wolf himself once more displays the cool courage for which he is renowned. A very lively and entertaining story of crime and love, intrigue and adventure, is this one in which "The Lone Wolf Returns."

MR. ARNOLD

MR. ARNOLD: A Romance of the Revolution. By Francis Lynde. Frontispiece by John Wolcott Adams. 336 pp. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Although Benedict Arnold is not the hero of Mr. Lynde's novel, he may, nevertheless, be called its central figure, for the plot hinges upon an attempt to kidnap him and carry him back to the American lines to meet the fate of a traitor to his country. Captain Dick Page, a young Virginian, is chosen by General Hamilton to carry out his plan, and though his gentlemanly instincts revolt at the idea of being a spy, he undertakes the mission, believing that he can render his country a greater service in this way than by fighting in the open. It is necessary that for the time being he shall appear even to his own comrades in arms to be a deserter who has gone over to the enemy, and he is to be assisted by one Sergeant Champe of Lee's Light Horse Legion, who has already deserted and been accepted as a recruit by the British. The situation is complicated by the fact that previous to his acceptance of this dangerous mission Captain Page has engaged to fight a duel with a man who has grossly insulted him. By disappearing the night before the duel is to take place he brands himself as a coward as well as a deserter and a traitor.

Upon his arrival within the British lines in New York Captain Dick's story is accepted at its face value, but his reception is anything but a cordial one. The British officers despise him as thoroughly as they do Benedict Arnold, who, although he bears the rank of a General in the British Army, is invariably referred to as Mr. Arnold. To fill the Captain's cup of misery to overflowing it happens that the girl he loves, whom he had supposed to be safe at her home in Virginia, is in New York. He knows that she can never love a traitor, and yet his promise to General Hamilton prevents him from telling her the true state of affairs.

How Captain Dick went about to carry out the plan of capturing Arnold and the adventures he met with in making the attempt, these with his efforts to convince Beatrix Leigh that he was neither a traitor nor a coward combine to make up a very satisfactory and entertaining "Romance of the Revolution."

WHATEVER GODS

WHATEVER GODS. By Maurice Samuel. 346 pp. New York: Duffield & Co.

It happens occasionally, in fiction as well as out of it, that a son takes a violent dislike to his father's business and that the father tries to coerce the son into liking or at least pretending to like it. When that happens there is sure to be trouble. In Maurice Samuel's "Whatever Gods" we have a case of this kind. The fortune of the Winner family has been built up in the shoe business, and the head of the family is anxious to have his sons enter the business and prepare themselves to carry it on after he is gone. Arthur, the second son, is rebellious. It is not so much the shoe business that is distasteful to him. It is the fact that his father seems to have not a thought in the world beyond shoes. Conversation at the family dinner table turns on shoes and on the best methods of persuading people that it is their patriotic duty to buy more shoes, and particularly more Winner shoes. In this phrase of the day, Arthur is fed up on shoes and flatly refuses to have anything to do with their manufacture or sale.

The trouble with Arthur is that while he knows very definitely what he does not want he does not in the least know what he does want. He believes that intellectual life in America is being stifled by big business, and he has a vague idea that salvation is to come from the masses, but how that salvation is to be brought about and how he can help to bring it about he does not know. Nor does the author seem to be better informed, for he offers no solution, unless it be the old one of compromise. Perhaps, after all, that is the best solution there is. In this case it bids fair to be a satisfactory one to everybody concerned, including Arthur Winner and the girl he loves.

TETHERSTONES

TETHERSTONES. By Ethel M. Dell. 736 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

That large international publice which Ethel M. Dell has built up through her really astonishing record of sixteen "best sellers" has but to be informed that a new Dell book is on the market. For that public's benefit one may record that "Tetherstones" has much the same quality about it that is found appealing in the earlier stories. Others may protest that the book's undoubtedly purple patches have far too deep a dye, that the sentiment flounders into sentimentality, or that one's credulity is at times seriously overstrained, but the inveterate Dell fan will undoubtedly scoff at such peccadillos and take "Tetherstones" to his, or much more probably to her, heart.

We meet in the heroine, Frances Thorold, private secretary to the Bishop of Burminster, a woman who through the stark necessity of working for her living has been cheated of her youth, cheated of love and, as she put it, given stones when she wanted bread. The prelate proves a hard taskmaster, and Frances Thorold faces a nervous breakdown as the story opens. Finding her late at night in the garden alone with his nephew, the Bishop misconstrues a chance meeting and sends her from his home. Under the protection of this nephew, Montague, who has offered her work, she leaves for Devon. Now the quiet village where she rests and sketches lies in the shadows of a circle of great Druidical stones very similar to Stonehenge near Salisbury. The stones appear to exert a sinister influence on many who come in contact with them, and Miss Dell uses the local superstition and the natural fearfulness of anything occult to create an atmosphere for the most dramatic scenes of her story as effective as it is uncanny and weird.

Against this grim backround the heroine feels herself caught in the meshes of a bitter family feud, and in the very presence of these mystic ruins experiences the fierce flame of passion. It is there also in a highly dramatic climax that she finds her true romance.

RUFUS

RUFUS. By Grace S. Richmond. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Milk, water and saccharine are the main ingredients in this uninteresting little tale. It is principally concerned with a certain Dr. Lynn Bruce and with Nancy Bruce Ramsey, a pretty young war widow. Nancy called Dr. Brue Uncle Lynn, but she wasn't really his neice, and uncle was only a sort of courtesy title. But it enabled Nancy to feel that it was quite all right for her to settle down in Dr. Bruce's big old-fashioned house for a long visit, especially as it was her opinion that he needed her badly. He had been crippled during the war and his back so seriously injured that he was obliged to remain in a wheeled chair. His nerves, too, were upset, so that he was really very grouchy and not at all anxious to be sympathized with. Nancy knew his objection to being regarded as a hero and decided that he needed an interest in life, so she brought a slum baby which was slowly dying of malnutrition and, metaphorically speaking, dumped it on him.

From this beginning resulted the eventual turning of the big house into a kind of children's hospital, which Nancy, who was both rich and beautiful, financed and superintended. Her friend, Dr. Katherine Ferr's, found work and a husband in the hospital, and Nancy herself was quickly and easily consoled for the loss of the young aviator, Alec Ramsey, whom she was supposed to have loved, but memory of whom she seems to have discarded as readily as she did the very becoming widow's veil. She adopts a couple of children and everybody is happy except Aunt Maria Bruce and Dr. McFarland, her disapproving relation and her rejected suitor.

THE GAY YEAR

THE GAY YEAR. By Dorothy Speare. New York: George H. Doran Company.

We have all heard "the younger generation" discussed, frequently and at very great length. But time passes quickly, and that younger generation whose antics aroused so much excitement no longer belongs in the ranks of the college boys and debutantes. Many of its members are married; some of them have actually become fathers and mothers. They were "excitement eaters" in their celibate days; they lived in a state of rebellion against their elders. And after marriage, what is there for them to do with themselves? As Cora White put it: "When you're a deb, all you've got to do is to be a good dancer and have a snappy line. After you're married, then you find out whether you've got anything else that will interest people!" Very few of the little set of the "young married girls" of Eastport were interesting even to themselves. Most of them were deeply and profoundly bored.

The scene is laid in Eastport, a wealthy and fashionable suburb not too far from New York, and the characters are for the most part members of one particular little clique of the very young married set. Their one idea is to have what they call a good time, and they seem to regard a good time as consisting principally in flirting, shooting craps, and drinking much more than is good for them, especially the latter. In this pursuit of the all too elusive good time, they quickly become bored and bored: they are all restless, discontented, and utterly and completely useless: Tracy Villiers calls them "the Wasters," and the name is perfectly appropriate.

It is here, in this uselessness, that the author finds the root of the trouble. Most of these young people had done service of one kind or another during the World War—and been happier than they ever were before or since. For two years they had been important, immensely important, and now "the reins of the world are back in the hands of the older people. All we should ask of them is understanding of the situation. * * *

(Continued on Page 8)

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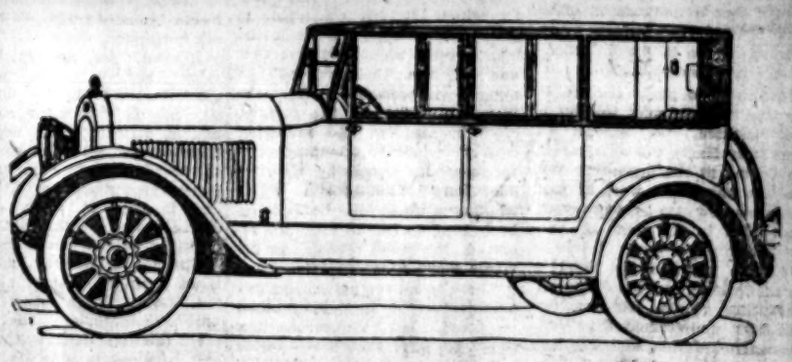

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Austin	„	(model 1922)	Crossley	5 „ „	(latest model)
Crossley	„	(done 1,200 miles)	Daimler	5 „ „	(model 1923)
Citroen	„	(model 1921)	Citroen	5 „ „	(model 1922)
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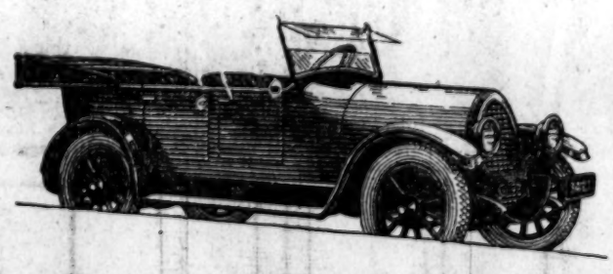

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Behind The Underwriters' Label

The Gruelling Tests Imposed By The Insurance Man Upon Materials And Appliances

BY A. G. INGALIS

When we read that a manufactured product has been "approved" by the Underwriters, what is the reaction that takes place in our mind? Obviously, the phrase has a favorable significance else the manufacturer would not include it in the description of his product. If we are the average human being, busy with troubles of our own, the chances are that somewhere in a remote corner of our mind we may have a hazy idea that the phrase indicates that the object is fireproof. Maybe the manufacturer, when he got around to it, sent a sample of his product to the Underwriters: and the latter, turning it over in their hands a moment and sizing it up, said it looked as if it wouldn't burn very easily and so wrote back that as far as they were concerned he could use their label and approval if they wanted to.

But it isn't done that way.

The way it is done, which is the gist of this story, is the best sort of proof that to have earned the right to bear the words "Underwriters' Laboratories—Inspected," a product must have passed through an inquisition, figuratively and literally, of fire and water. When the Underwriters have finished testing an appliance, or a new kind of roofing, or of flooring, or anything else, and have approved it—if they have approved it—it is a safe bet that it not only involves a low fire risk, but is from every ordinary angle a good and dependable piece of merchandise.

How they do go at the job is ably and interestingly told in a work entitled, "A Symbol of Safety," by Harry Chase Brearley who begins at the beginning and tells how the whole work of inspection as now practiced grew out of an idea in the mind of one man thirty years ago. It was in 1893, the year of the World's Fair at Chicago, and the electrical installation at the fair was, for those days, unprecedented in size. On account of this and because there was little established data of the requisite quality of electrical equipment the fire insurance companies were worried about the possibility of a great fire starting at the exposition from inadequately insulated wires. At that time a young man named W. H. Merrill made the suggestion that an electrical testing laboratory be set up. So well did he "sell" his idea that he was given a small room and was indulged in the modest luxury of a helper, a clerk and $350 worth of equipment for the job.

When the Chicago exposition job was done, Mr. Merrill was told to go right on doing the same work for the Underwriters. He is doing it yet. Today he is president of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, but instead of the two helpers of thirty years ago the work keeps 450 busy. And it is still growing.

When it comes to telling just what sort of things the Underwriters' Laboratories pass judgment on, it is hard to include them under any single heading—unless one says, simply, "things." And this would not be half as inaccurate as would be an effort to name them all within the space of this page. The Underwriters' interest pertains to everything that enters into the construction of any building that is to carry fire insurance, and then extends to devices designed to reduce insurance premiums of any sort whatever.

The Underwriters want to know, and they make exhaustive tests in order to find out just how many chances there are in a thousand of a structure taking fire from sparks on its patent roofing, or from lighted cigarettes in the office wastebasket. As a small instance, what is the fire risk in a particular make of electric curling iron. They don't know: so they test it and find out. They do everything they can think of that could ever happen to red-hot wires surrounded by a possibly defective shell. Experience has taught them that no matter how foolproof an appliance is, no matter what instructions for its proper use come with it, someone will manage to do the wrong thing and quite likely start a fire. Given daily use by thousands of people, no chance of starting a fire by some peculiar carelessness is too remote. So at the Underwriters' Laboratories the electric curling iron is tried and tested and tortured. It is "tampered" with in every way, but always having regard to one thing—how might it start a fire? This is only one example of the many tests.

Necessarily since all kinds of things are to be tested, the big Chicago laboratories include several kinds of work. There is a chemical laboratory: an electrical laboratory: a mechanical and a hydraulic labortory: a fire-testing laboratory: and several others. In all these laboratories there is an immense amount of testing apparatus, and it has to be added to continually because there is no uniformity in the nature of the things to be tested. When a brand-new device reaches them someone has to think up a new apparatus to test it with.

Manifestly it is impossible to test every item of every manufactured product in the Chicago laboratories. Last year six hundred million labels were pasted on approved products. The result is that much of the work must be conducted outside. Wherever in the nation things are made the Underwriters' men must go. For, if only a sample of a given product is tested, what assurance is there that the output will be kept up to sample? To get around these difficulties the Underwriters divide their work into three phases. There is the re-examination service, involving such products as fire-pumps, acetylene generators and electric welding machines—devices which, because of their size and cost, are relatively less likely to be cheapened after testing a sample and on which it is safe to make tests only one or more times a year. Then there is the inspection service, which is somewhat more thorough, applying to such articles as sprinkler equipments to which it is impracticable to affix labels. Lastly, there is the label service which requires that one of the Underwriters' 250 outside inspectors shall make frequent visits to the factory, often by surprise, and following closely a rigid specification of requirements issued by the Underwriters Laboratories decide whether a given lot of goods has been kept up to the standard required for the release of the magic word "Inspected."

There is no compulsion on any manufacturer to have his product inspected, but the service has come to have such a reputation for honesty and reliability that its approval is a highly valuable asset to him. This the Underwriters do not begrudge or envy, but it is really an accidental by-product of their work. For the maintenance of their work proceeds from self-interest.

Returning from the field to the Chicago laboratories and choosing for illustration something which is obviously important from the point of view of inflammability, roofing materials undergo three kinds of tests. First, it is approached within ten inches from a plate of iron heated to 1100 degrees Fahrenheit and held there until flames break out. The time required gives a test on the fire-resisting qualities of the roofing with regard to the heat of radiation, alone. Next, a standard sized brand is let burn itself out while lying on the roofing. This gives a test of the fire-resisting qualities with regard to brands flying from adjacent buildings. A roaring mass of oil-flames driven by a 12-mile artificial wind attacks the surface of the roofing until it is ignited. The time required for ignition and the rate of spread over the roofing are noted. Thus a sound conclusion is made possible.

For Your Winter's Reading

(Continued from Page 7)

Nothing definite against the older set except the wellknown fact that they're narrowminded and crabby. What are we going to do?" The response comes quickly. "Work! Be of some use—fake scene attitudes of responsibility toward the whirl of life instead of wasting ourselves trying to whirl!"

Most of the action and a majority of the incidents are seen by the reader through the eyes of Jerry Lancaster, Phil Lancaster's young wife, and a member of the "bunch." But though Jerry, too, had had her days of "excitement eating" her early life had been very different from the early lives of most of these young people by whom she was now surrounded. Her mental attitude was to a certain extent detached and her husband a man exceptionally tolerant, clear sighted and broad-minded. These two worked to make their marriage a success and the tragedy which altered things for the others "at a price" did not touch them. But they, too, had their difficult moments.

The characters are well drawn typical of the gay young married set of many an Eastport, and, though there are times when the writing is careless, much of the novel has vividness and color, while the dialogue and incidents are generally convincing.

Some Impressions Of Liverpool

Londoners, and in consequence those overseas travelers who are introduced to England via London, are sometimes ready to dismiss the "provinces" as a collection of grimy manufacturing cities all like unto each other. Yet the traveler who visits London and Paris could scarcely find more widely differing interests in these two metropolises than he who gives more than a passing inspection to Liverpool and Birmingham.

To arrive in the center of Liverpool is to be greeted by a breeze that savors of salt sea and tarred ropes. It is unmistakable, and this strange scent is as synonymous of its people as their world-famed association with cotton. The form of the city itself has developed from the port, and the gray-cobbled streets, traced with tram lines, all slope in their network to the river, while towering above the dirty brown water in front of the pier-head are the sentinels of its shipping interests: the Mersey docks and Harbor Board offices, the massive block of the Cunard Shipping Company, and the seventeen-storied Liver Building.

• • •

Yet this very note of coming and going, of receiving and distributing, is the essence of the city, the keystone of its difference from almost all the other provinicial cities of the country. Its people are in touch with the world, and inevitably, therefore, world interests affect them personally. Liverpool bears something of the stamp of a metropolis, and the man in the street has the cultured civility of such centers, despite the North Country frankness that is his heritage.

Beyond, perhaps, relating to ships, and, in the outlying districts, the milling of flour, the city has no one staple industry, and is, primarily, a center of commerce. Though cotton is sometimes described as "blowing along the gutters" of Liverpool, and, indeed, in some districts actually does so, the farthest extremities of the city are still within sound of the steamer's siren, while the eight miles of the Mersey docks, lying like a "promenade" along the shore, are a familiar vision to the oldest and youngest inhabitants.

Toward evening, when night draws in and the harbor begins to twinkle with myriad lights mirrored on the dark surface of the water, a stroll past the offices of famous shipping companies and wealthy merchants in James Street, to the narrow turning of the Goree Piazzas, will bring the stranger into touch with yet another facet of Liverpool life. It is here that the sailors forgather: a strange assorted group, like migrating birds; browned, lined, reflective, propping up the archways of the piazza or the wall, spinning out the luxury of a long-contemplated shore leave. They will not buttonhole the stranger after the manner of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and, indeed, are usually by no means easy to draw out; but, given the right moment when the old sailor is inspired to "spin a yarn," the stranger will be little inclined to exchange the odd companionship for his hotel and a book by the fire.

• • •

Yet the solid foundation to this population of many nationalities, and many birds of passage, is the Liverpuddlian, a stable North-Countryman, hard of head, warm of heart, shrewd in bargaining, and a trifle unimaginative, but swiftly generous to help a friend in trouble. He may, perhaps, most typically be found in the great square hall of the Cotton Exchange, about half past two on a July afternoon. The heat has caused him to incase his solid proportions in a light gray suit, and his hat is tilted back from his ruddy countenance. Despite the detached air from the general uproar, little is lost upon him, and his forehead is wrinkled, for cotton today is no game for the novice in Liverpool. Once more the long chalk line is drawn and the latest prices are written up on the board—October, December, January—and the voices of buyers and sellers increase to a clamor as the American prices are posted at 3 o'clock. Yet the only sign of emotion betrayed by the old stager is the slight narrowing of his eyes, as he inserts his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat.

Among the well-to-do women of Liverpool, for whom work is not a necessity, a certain section have devoted themselves to sociological and civic duties, and though the Liverpuddlian is primarily conservative, still he is proud and gratified if his wife becomes a justice of the peace, or his daughter graduates as an architect at the university. The younger generation of women are also beginning to tackle businesses necessitating the responsibilities and initiative of ownership.

THE

OVERLAND RED BIRD

IS HERE

And after trying one on the road we can truthfully endorse American Public opinion:—

"It's a wonderful car at any price"

LET US DEMONSTRATE TO YOU

CENTRAL GARAGE

YOU ARE APT TO GET A STINGING REPROOF IF YOU INTERFERE WITH THE BUSY LITTLE BEE

China Press Sports

GENIUS PREVENTS A MAN FROM DOING THE WRONG THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1923

WHITES ARE MOST LIKELY INTERPORTERS

Interest Centers In Selection Committee's Choices

PLAY TEST GAME

Fine Work Shown By Players In Yesterday's Match

RESULTS

INTERPORT TRIALS

Whites 5, Colors 0.

SECOND LEAGUE

S.F.C. 8 vs. Customs 0.
St. Xaviers 4 vs. Police 0.
Jewish 3 vs. Navy 1.
Lusitano 5 vs. Maritime Co. 2.
Banbury School 2 vs. Public School 1.

BY "WHISTLE"

Interest centered mostly in the first Interport Trial game yesterday, and the event proved one pretty obvious fact, viz that the selection Committee should not need very much further consideration as the Whites team were so conclusively superior, that it is impossible to get any combination in Shanghai to hold them.

Whether some of the Colors' players do not deserve their Interport badge is a different question and will be discussed pretty freely by the fans.

Our own idea is that Leach should replace Sluis, Gowan should take Meyer's place at half, and Xavier should partner Quayle at back otherwise, the team would be hard to improve, unless, perhaps, Evans went outside right in place of Madar.

WHITES vs. COLORS

The game opened scrappily, both sides being slow to settle down to their new combination. The White's left wing was the first to get going. Wilson, Coulcher and Goldman working nicely together, a run by the last two soon gave a chance but Madar finished weakly.

Then Wilson and Coulcher attacked strongly forcing both Xavier and Meyers to concede corners. The Colors' defence was hard put to it to keep the forwards out, and Xavier played great football, saving repeatedly when Brown, who was none too safe, was passed.

The White wings were passing across nicely in front of goal, but the efforts finished just outside or over and Leach was on the jump all the time.

Then Gowan initiated an opening for the Colors and Sofoulis raced through but was smothered by Quayle just in time.

A long effort by Coulcher skimmed the bar and a moment later, a misunderstanding between him and Coulcher wasted a fine chance.

Again Gowan opened the Color attack and passed clean to his forwards feet, but the White defence easily held, and Sluis had little to do.

The White right wing broke away and Madar slung a dangerous long screw across, but Leach cleared safely.

WHITES SCORE

Continued pressure at last told, and Coulcher carrying ball and defence to the touch line put back, Goldman tapping past Leach.

Hard luck seemed to dog the Colors, a nice rush by Tordy and Sofoulis finished with the latter on the goal line but Falconer caught him and Sluis clearing, the half closed with one up to the Whites.

The second half was much like the first except that the white forwards were more deadly.

Leach was early called upon to save hot ones from Johansson, Coulcher, Goldman and Wilson put over from a corner.

A nice run by Daily brought a cross pass which Sofoulis picked up beautifully, heading fast just pass the upright a few inches to the right and Sluis would have been beaten.

The Whites kept up the pressure, but Xavier was holding Goldman and Brown doing the same with Coulcher, so run after run petered out.

Evans then made a determined rush and Sluis had to come out, the clearance went to Moosse and a first time shot would have

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY BOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

You're in the sear and yellow leaf
Of life—lots over forty—
And can't enjoy, much to your grief
The things considered naughty!
But smile, for HOPE is at your door,
E'en though thy face be wrinkley—
Just get your goat
And drop a note
To welcome Doctor Brinkley.

• • •

Conservatives are feeling blue
About the home elections,
It seems Protection won't go through
Unless they make connections
With Liberals or Labor men,
But this would be an orgy
Of more hot air
And speeches fair
From Asquith and Lloyd Georgie.

• • •

December brings us pleasant thoughts
Of fattened turkey slaughters,
Of Christmas time with wines and ports—
But list! Our fair King's Daughters
Prepare each year to suit the taste
Of epicure and stoic
Those puddings fine
For which we pine—
They prove a welcome tonic!
(If you want one of these luxuries ring up Mrs. Ortwin. I've tasted 'em).

• • •

The Philippines have got a King
Who wants their independence,
And soon he'll make the Senate ring
With tales of their ascendance,
And then when Wood has been withdrawn
A ruler they will seek-Oh
And I'll suggest
A fighter's best—
So what about our Kyko?

• • •

With Coolidge out for President
In next year's nominations,
And keen on all that Monroe meant
But not the League of Nations,
It looks as if he ought to win
And carry on tradition
Well voiced by Phelps
Whose speech sure helps
The best entente ambition.

• • •

The Mexicans are up in arms
And marching 'gainst their city,
The President has grave alarms
Which is, no doubt, a pity,
I really don't know what to think
But there will be a holler
If our exchange
Should prove more strange
And cut some more our dollar.

• • •

THE A. D. C. SHOW

"Madame Sherry" again drew a capacity house last night and the committee have had to announce a further series of performances in order to satisfy the many requests of those playgoers who were so pleased the first night. Everyone is going. Even the kiddies will be racing through their papers next Thursday afternoon and leaving thoughts of Cambridge Locals behind in order to take advantage of the matinee. The doors will be opened at 4.30 p.m. and all youngsters will be admitted at half price. For the mere grown-ups there will be shows on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday night. And note: The curtain goes up on the tick of 9.15. You simply must not miss the opening number. It supplies the motif for the play.

It was much too late to write all I wanted to after the first performance. I was only able to scribble something about the outstanding quartette and even then I had the severe eye of the editor on me at one moment and on the clock at another. The chorus looked particularly well. I understand that Mrs. Wilson had the dressing of them. She undoubtedly presented a color scheme which charmed the eyes of those of us on the dark side of the lights. They looked extraordinary well—costumes and the people filling them.

All the principals were dressed up to the nines, Mrs. O'Hara—I should say Miss May De Sousa—seemed to flit from a quakerish dress of pleasing simplicity to a costume that simply took the breath away in its beauty and complexity. Quite one of the outstanding creations was the peacock dress worn and designed by Mrs. Rodger. We have seldom seen anything more striking upon the stage. This lady was particularly good in her extra number. Quite one of the best things in the show.

Miss Limby was well in the portrait and always looked a very nice picture. Her song "Every little movement has a meaning of its own" supplied the motif for the piece. She sang sweetly and acted well. Her scenes with Mr. Burns were most convincing. Mrs. Jack Raynes had a difficult part. She looked well and put action into her work but she was difficult to hear. A word of praise is also due to Mrs. Lyle whose character work was quite effective.

All three scenes made excellent backing for the colorful crowds. "Bill" Armstrong calls for a big hand for his finely conceived and executed scene in the last act. It was great.

Jack Raynes did fine things with his orchestra. He certainly knows how to get the best out of people.

Once more congratulations to all those actors and actresses who provided us with so pleasant an evening, and special "hats off" to Mr. Reggie Wingrove for the clever manner he produced the play. He is certainly "Following in Father's Footsteps" and that is saying a great deal.

• • •

THE QUAINTS

It is good news to hear that Salisbury by this time will be making his way to the Far East. He is bringing another band of Quaints, and Dorothy James will be with them. He ought to be sailing up the Whangpoo early in March.

• • •

The French A.D.C. which was so active and appreciated some few years ago is up and doing. I hear that Mr. Lemiere will produce that tuneful musical comedy "Veronique." It will be staged at the Lyceum.

• • •

Other whispers are that the A.D.C. will tackle a Barrie play, and that the youngest of our dramatic clubs—the B.W.A.—will also have a good piece to offer.

• • •

THE SIBILANT WHISPER

Talking about whispers calls to mind a book that was given to me a few days ago by Nigel Van Biene. This young auther is still in his teens, but has gained experience in many fields. His little book is called "The Sibilant Whisper" and consists of a number of short stories. I read them through and was principally struck, not so much with their plots, as with the atmosphere created by the youthful author. I wouldn't recommend the book to a nervous old lady to read. Most of the stories are distinctly gruesome. "Fear" is certainly good. I think our young friend should develop into a powerful writer, and if he isn't too young to take a word of advice I would suggest that he

(Continued on Page 3)

He Runs From 5 To 10 Miles Every Day

N. Yoshioka, Japanese Athlete Of Shanghai, And Some Of His Trophies

Famous Japanese Athlete Of This City Will Compete At Paris Olympiad In 1924

It was a half century after Appomattox that Irvin Cobb's Old Judge Priest, bathing his blistered feet in cold water after a Confederate Veterans' parade, scrutinised the inside of one of the shoes that had caused the trouble and found there the trademark of a New England manufacturer; whereupon he called down another curse on the Northerners. "Durn them persistent Yankees," he said, ruefully, "they'll get me yet!"

The Yankees, of course, had no designs on the kindly old jurist, and there's really no reason for mentioning him here except as a means of leading up to the idea of persistency, which really ought to be the middle name of the subject of this sketch.

As the case stands he has no middle name, being just plain N. Yoshioka, Japanese athlete extraordinary. So extraordinary, in fact, that one might almost call him a super athlete. He certainly has some superlative achievements to his credit, all due to a persistent determination to excel.

Two years ago last May, when the Far Eastern Olympiad was held here, the five and ten mile races were won, it will be recalled by those who are interested in athletics, by a Japanese who came in far ahead of the fields, and who ran as easily at the finish as he did at the start, running with an ease and absence of effort that astonished not only his rivals, but the considerable body of "foreign" athletic sharps who were present on that occasion, including coaches and officials who in their time had been associated with the big universities at home.

That was N. Yoshioka, son of Mrs. S. I. Watanabe, proprietor of a fine private hospital at Nos. 13-14, Kungping Road, and himself a well known Shanghai business man, being manager here for the Yokohama Rubber Company and the Goodrich Rubber Company.

It is a good thing for the doctors and druggists of Shanghai that all of us do not shape our daily routine on the order of Mr. Yoshioka, for if we did they would soon have nothing to do. For one thing this young man reels off from five to ten miles every day—every day, mind you—on the cinder track in Hongkew Park, and on an average of once a fortnight he runs all the way to Woosung and return, a distance of approximately twenty-five miles from his residence.

This not only keeps him in tip top condition, but gives him the training for what he expects to be the big athletic events of his life, the distance runs at the Olympic Games that are to be contested next summer in Paris.

In preparation for these events this Shanghai boy has laid out a rigid course of training for himself, not much more rigid, it is true, than what he has been accustomed to all his life, but severe enough to give him the "finish" which he feels he will need in the class of competition he will encounter at Paris.

Mr. Yoshioka holds one world's, one Japanese and two Far Eastern records. His world's record is for a distance of one thousand and seventy miles, from Nagasaki to Tokio, a run he accomplished in thirty days of continuous running. He holds the Japanese record for five miles (26 minutes, 2 seconds) and the Far Eastern record for both the five and ten mile runs (26 minutes, 44 seconds, and 55 minutes, 18 1-5 seconds) In practice his best time for five miles is 25 minutes, 40 seconds. Besides these marks he holds the record of the Shanghai Japanese Athletic Association for the 25 mile run, his time for this distance being 2 hours, 26 minutes.

Mr. Yoshioka is 27 years old, weighs 141 pounds, and is 5 feet, 4½ inches tall. He is of medium build, and has what physicians have pronounced an extraordinary strong heart action. His running method consists of a rather narrow stride, with a very quick pitch. In this he follows

(Continued on Page 2)

S'HAI COLLEGE IS VICTOR OVER SOUTHEASTERN

Visitors Trimmed By Local College Eleven, Seven To Two

The Shanghai College footballers trimmed the eleven of The Southeastern University, Nanking, yesterday afternoon by a 7-2 score. The game was one of the East China Intercollegiate football Championship series.

Shanghai won the toss and chose to play with the wind. The Southeasterners immediately opened an attack and pressed hard for a few minutes. After about 10 minutes of play they scored the first goal. Then the Shanghai players woke up and returned the attack, and evened up the score after a few minutes. Five minutes later the Nanking players again scored, but Shanghai soon made up. Before the whistle for half time was blown they made two more goals. Although the homesters were against the wind during the second half, they scored three times while the visitors failed to get a goal.

Mr. Leslie refereed the game and was assisted on the side lines by Kelhofer, the Shanghai coach and S. F. Chang, the Nanking caoch.

The Southeastern team will play the St. John's eleven tomorrow on the latter's ground at Jessfield Road. The game will start at three thirty.

Fowler Winner Of Peking Golf Cup

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 5.—The final round over 36 holes in the competition under the auspices of the Peking Golf and Country Club for the Henning Cup was completed last Sunday. The finalists were Mr. W. W. Fowler, handicap 14, and Mr. B. F. Kirby, handicap 9. The match resulted in a win by Mr. Fowler with a score of 6 and 4. This gives Mr. Fowler a first leg on the Cup and the right to its custody until it is played for again in 1924.

With the completion of the competition for the Henning Cup, the program of competitions for the Autumn season of 1923 is closed.

M. O. Springfield Wins Third 'Unt Of Season

By Dismal Jimmy

A hundred and forty of Shanghai's best and bravest took part in the usual week-end struggle of huntsmen on Saturday for the coveted honor of winning the hunt. They turned up at the meet, Springfield Line, in all the pomp and canopy of their glory. Signor Sparkerino's band of jolly comedians were there in full strength, but, alas, without their illustrious leader, who is still on the sick list. Our sympathies with this gallant rider, and may he soon be recovered so as to lead his chorus in person. In his absence the course was conducted with signal ability by Dolly Dalgarno, whose stentorian voice was fully to the occasion.

After making them all waiting for an unconscionably long period, Mr. Grayrigge, the Master whose chief efforts were directed towards getting everybody behind him, made a brief speech which, however, was somewhat drowned out by Dolly Dalgarno's chorus. The hymn selected for the occasion was No. 336 in the Book of Psalms, entitled "Those Bucaneers." In the meantime, the Master having whipped in two or three of the most eager of the pack and got the crowd nicely bunched, let them all go, and with a terrific howl which rent the firmament the aforesaid riders went slap down the Springfield Line, carrying General Macnaughten with them, a helpless captive amongst them.

HE KNOWS JUMPS

The aforesaid General is thoroughly familiar with this line of jumps, having suffered a painful experience last Sunday. He had just arrived within thirty feet of the cinema operator when his girts broke and the General assumed a restful posture upon Mother Earth. It would have been less than human if the movie man had resisted the temptation to turn his mount again upon the General, and the result may be seen at the Carlton any day during the week.

And to return to our hunt on Saturday. The big jump on Springfield Line has claimed many victims, chief among which was to be observed our dear old friend Mr. David Brand, vainly urging a most unwilling mount to face a most unattractive chasm, so that David speedily found himself at the end of the hunt.

We must now digress to the detail of the laying of the hunt, more especially since Dismal Jimmy accompanied the hunt layers. The laying of the hunt, which appears to have been thoroughly enjoyed by all those who took part. But generally come to utterable grief, was done by Mr. Reginald Moon, the talented winner of the last hunt of the season and the second hunt this season. Mr. Moon showed considerable shrewdness in telling all his friends to prepare for a hunt which would be "very water." In fact, he went further and told them to bring their rubber diving suits, but the sly fox did not mean to lay in any water at all and as a matter of fact there was not a single wade in the whole of the hunt. It has to be noted that, in spite of this, one gentleman, who will be nameless, managed somehow to get to the middle in the water somewhere, as he had to be taken home in a somewhat sodden condition. When I say sodden, I mean it, of course, in the best acceptance of the term, not the popular one.

LADIES HELP

In his choice of the route of the hunt, Mr. Moon acted alone, but in the laying of it he was accompanied by Dismal Jimmy, whose office was to take care of the ladies, some of whom had very kindly consented to relieve the tedium of laying the paper. Miss Billie Coutts, Mrs. Hickling and Mrs. J. K. Brand kindly accompanied the hunt, and Dismal Jimmy kindly accompanied them, and very nice it was too. All jumped faultlessly and the outing was a particularly pleasant experience.

To continue now with the hunt. After Springfield Line, General Macnaughten, having escaped from the bucaneers, carried on at a terrific pace across the Tsaochi Road on a series of sausage rolls, which, like the path of a typhoon, recurved back to the Misery Flats and then went on to Benbow's Dry Cut and on the Via Media.

The rider and his pack of paper layers was in hiding round the Batu Anam corner and saw them go. They had already strung themselves out in one long line, perhaps more than a mile in length. When they had all gone on, the paper layers chipped in behind so as to lay the home run with pink paper over part of the same route that they had traversed. Up the Via Media went the long string of riders over a string of nice little cut jumps on the right hand side, the last of which proved a corker to look at, though when resolutely faced had turned out to be nothing much after all. Then came the Via Media platform where Mr. David Brand after heroic efforts had at last given up the ghost.

IN WOBBLY CREEK

The hunt itself meanwhile had headed for the Wobbly creek, led, as it should have been led, by its brave and gallant Master. Mr. Grayrigge hobbed over Wobbly Creek like a two-year old and spread them like what was a wild-goose chase somewhere in the neighborhood of Sandfly Bridge. The fierce band of thrusters went

INTERPORT RUGBY TEAMS HAVE TRYOUT

Probables Beat Opponents By 31 Points To 3

An Interport Trial game took place yesterday afternoon on the S. C. C. ground. The side playing in Blacks contained several players who will probably go to Hongkong, and easily beat their opponents by 31 points to 3. Soon after the start, Blacks, playing with the wind, pressed strongly and their forwards rushed the ball over the line, Focken touching down. Nicholl failed with the kick. (3-0)

The ball now kept coming out of Black's scrum fairly regularly and the three quarters were given several opportunities, adding three more tries before half-time. Thomson cut in and scored on his own then a good run by the three quarters ended in Bichard running round behind the posts. McMeekin converted both tries.

A good deal of promising play was spoiled by reckless passing but several good runs were accomplished. Shortly before the interval McMeekin showed more of his old dash and ran through the defence on his own. Goolden converted easily. (13-0)

In the second half a further 13 points were added to Colors score, Whites scoring only a single try. Soon after resumption of play the first thing of note was a fine inter-passing movement by Black's three quarters from the half-way line, McMeekin finally going over. The kick failed. (21-0)

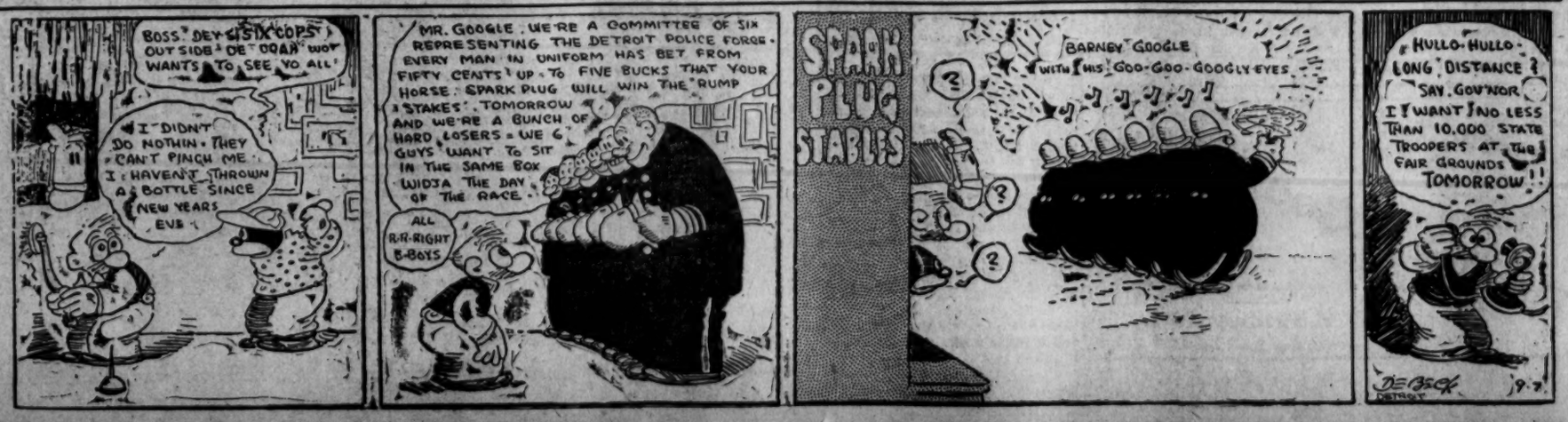
Goolden added the next score from a scrum in the Whites 25, the same player converting. (26-0). Blacks continued to press but Lawson snapped up a fumbled pass and scored under the posts after a long run Nicholl who had changed sides with Stevenson failed with the kick. (26-3).

The last try of the game came through some inter-passing between Mann and McMeekin, the former eventually scoring. Two more points were added. (31-3).

Play on the whole was very open, Black's forwards heeled well and thus enabled the game to open up more rapidly and profitably. The noticible fault being the slowness with which the ball travelled from the pack to the wing. This must always prove barren and futile if there is anything of a defence.

It has definitely been arranged for the team visiting Hongkong to travel on the Kashima Maru sailing from Shanghai on December 29.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck


BOSS, DEY'S SIX COPS OUTSIDE DE DOOR WOT WANTS TO SEE YO ALL
I DIDN'T DO NOTHIN. THEY CAN'T PINCH ME I HAVEN'T THROWN A BOTTLE SINCE NEW YEARS EVE
MR. GOOGLE WE'RE A COMMITTEE OF SIX REPRESENTING THE DETROIT POLICE FORCE. EVERY MAN IN UNIFORM HAS BET FROM FIFTY CENTS UP TO FIVE BUCKS THAT YOUR HORSE SPARK PLUG WILL WIN THE RUMP STAKES TOMORROW AND WE'RE A BUNCH OF HARD LOSERS = WE G GUYS WANT TO SIT IN THE SAME BOX WIDJA THE DAY OF THE RACE
ALL R-R-RIGHT B-BOYS
SPARK PLUG STABLES
BARNEY GOOGLE WITH HIS GOO-GOO-GOOGLY EYES
HULLO-HULLO LONG DISTANCE? SAY, GOV'NOR I WANT NO LESS THAN 10,000 STATE TROOPERS AT THE FAIR GROUNDS TOMORROW!!
DE BECK DETROIT 9-7

after him and with him got lost in the wilderness. The Wily foxies had recovered in the night and had taken a curve from the Narrows up the Tortugas Passage, and over the Booby Traps.

From all accounts, Booby Traps were unexpected and so, of course, they are meant to be. They are a series of shallow dry cuts lying hidden in the fields and a pony must jump and jump quick to get over them. Fortunately, they can be taken in single file because the Tortugas Passage strings out. The riders expected they must take it in single file. Meantime the hunt spread on and again the riders were brought to another check, which took them far into the Wilderness, thus enabling the Master and his belated bunch to catch up with the hunt again. It was by this wild goose chase that our respectable Paul had the misfortune to fall 'and break' his collar bone, while Morimoto performed a similar stunt in one of the Booby Traps and was temporarily laid out.

The hunt, having now entirely lost itself, began to seek about in various directions for the paper trail and some of the knowing ones very speedily found it laid through the Only Way and through a maze of lagoons of deep and forbidden description, and including several natural and deep cuts until, they reached Harper's Hole, the well-known spot where gallant Mr. Harper reached land after circumnavigating the depths of a forbidden creek.

MORE GRIEF

At Harper's Hole Edgar came to grief from path riding, a form of pastime which should be rigorously discountenanced. Unless it is cleverly done it means that sooner or later you get pushed off the path, and then you are lucky if you finish the hunt except on your own feet, which is the way Edgar is doing it. From Harper's Hole there was a very hot run in the homerun direction led by William Hill, who had emerged form Benbow's Dry Cut, looking nearly as muddy as Soyka did in the last hunt, and by the way Soyka himself lost his pony and is supposed to be trudging his weary way home in company with Edgar. They rounded Pothook Lagoon in fine style and chased each other's tail over the nasty drip which lies in waiting for its victims near the town of Hungjao. Nobody fell at the drip, though it can usually be relied upon to spill one or two saddles.

The hunt now found itself careering over Jim's Joys Plain, where pink papers showed them that the end was not far off. Jim's Joys made lovely jumping as they have all recently been cut out and made into nice jumps. A little check here brought the hunt together so that the fierce mass of riders swept on over the Serpentine and down Via Media to the terrific run for the flags which were erected on Benbow Dry Flats. The sight that the hunt came in was something for the gods to see. First came a cloud of dust, and then was a crowd like a mass of cavalry, 50 riders abreast, charging in one mad stampede for these "little red red flags". As Napolean said, "it was magnificent, but it was not war." The crowd shrieked. The little flappers who had applauded the arrival of Moon as being the winner by so many lengths when it had only been laying the paper, now was in real earnest.

Harold Robinson superbly managed the Social Onion, forged ahead looking every inch a winner, but alas he had forgotten Springfield. Now Springfield has personality which should never be forgotten much less overlooked, and Springfield did not mean to be overlooked. He was mounted upon something which looked like a cross between a rat and a greyhound. Certainly, it had never before been seen in the hunting field, but Springfield was riding him. Both came up to the last jump almost neck to neck and the little flappers had put their all upon the aforesaid Onion of Social proclivities. With a slap and a bang Springfield made good his rush and passed the flag with one broad grin illuminating his cheery face from ear to ear. Springfield thus won both the light and heavyweight prize, for he has of recent years developed averdupois. Some call it corporation. Anyhow he is well over 14 stone, which constitutes the difference between heavy weight rider and Postage Stamp.

NO STAMPS ON CARD

A remarkable thing was that there was no Postage Stamp on the card. I think they must all have perished at the Wobbly Creek where it is said they clustered like bees about a pot of honey, not because it is big but because it has a big reputation. There were so many people clustered at the Wobbly Creek that even doughty rider, Mr. Chuck Burkill, mounted on something which looked like Abbeyfield found himself among those who were tried and found wanting.

The jump at the end was magnificent, practically everybody clearing the last jump in faultless style, and it was in it that Trotsky of the Tanks omitted the performance which he usually resorts for the delectation of the dancers at the last jump. Really the jumping was magnificent and I suppose it had to be for all who were not prepared to jump had already perished at the Wobbly Creek.

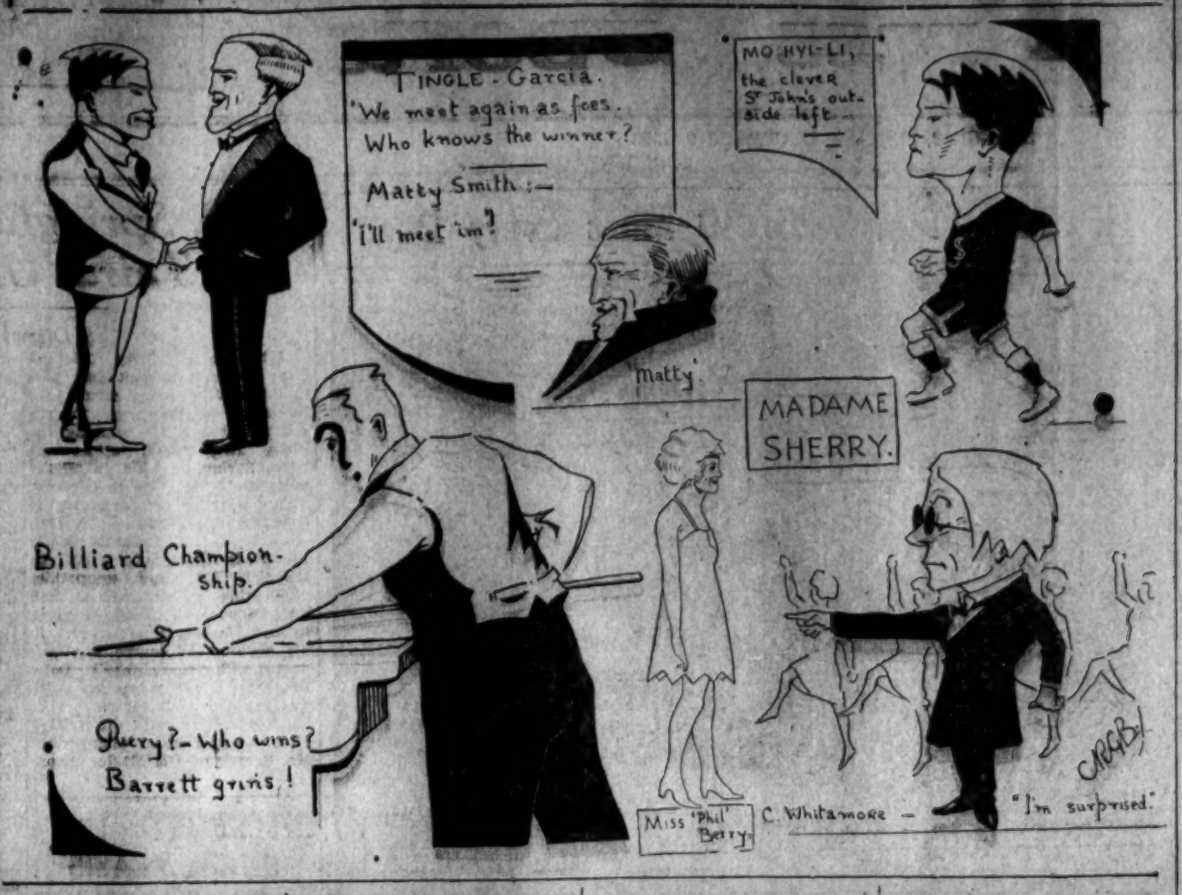
We may close now lest we weary our readers with much lurid description by reporting the observation of the Master, which coming from his noble self is ample recompense for all labor that "it was a very good hunt."

The card reads as follows:—

Start: Springfield.
Finish: Benbow's Dry Cut.
Hunt laid By: E. S. Benbow Rowe and A. Moon.

1. M. O. Springfield on Harry M. late Goodfield.
2. H. G. Robinson on Social Union.
3. J. C. Grieg on Mistylight.
4. A. B. Thompson on Silver Wing.
5. J. H. Liddell on Seacroft.
6. C. F. Taylor on The Copper Bird.

The Week—As Seen By The China Press Artist



CHINESE BOYS DEFEATED BY S. A. S. ELEVEN

Jim Graham's Yenching Eleven Fights Hard, But Lack Experience

The Chinese exponents of American style football who came down from Yencheng to try conclusions with the American School eleven yesterday were defeated at Nanyang field, the final score being 37 to 6.

The Chinese boys, while willing and determined, were not sufficiently grounded in the fundamentals of the game to make much headway against the S.A.S. boys. Some of the Chinese players, particularly the full back, showed promise, and with further training will develop into a good player.

The team is coached by James Graham, and their play revealed that he had put in much time and effort teaching them the American game. The main weakness of the Chinese team was lack of speed, their plays being broken up before they were started. In tackling they showed great courage and considerable skill. The game showed that the Chinese youth has possibilities in American style football, and if other schools had teams, so the teams could play against each other, some first class elevens undoubtedly would be developed.

70 Are Seized In Hamburg Drug Plot

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 8.—Seventy business men have been arrested at Hamburg following a recent discovery of what is believed to be an intense drug smuggling campaign, involving narcotics valued at £2,500,000. It is stated that the police are endeavoring to round up a large number of captains and crews of vessels who are alleged to be implicated.

Japanese Athlete Of Shanghai Will Go To Olympiad

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese style closely, the best trainers of that country leaning to the quick pitch rather than to the long stride.

At the Far Eastern Olympiad in Osaka last May Mr. Yoshioka won the five miles event from a big field of competitors, including the best distance runners of Japan, China and the Philippines. In recognition of his victory in this event he was received in audience by Prince Chichibu, President of the Meeting, who heartily congratulated him upon his victory.

The Japanese community of Shanghai naturally is very proud of Mr. Yoshioka's achievements, because of his exemplary conduct on and off the athletic field. He measures up in every way to the highest standards of sportsmanship and is a distinct credit to his country and his adopted city. His friends here and in Japan are "pulling" hard for him to win his races at Paris next year, and if hard, persistent training plus an iron determination to excel count for anything (and they surely do) he is sure to return from Paris with other trophies to add to the already large collection of them that he has won by his athletic prowess.

Whites Likely To Be Interporters

(Continued from Page 1)

found an empty goal, but he wanted till Xavier robbed him.

Again Gowan placed for Tordy who worked up and passed to Sofoulis but he put over.

Then the Whites began to score freely, Wilson putting in a beauty from right out on the wing it was too good for Leach, and was the first clean goal of the match a few moments after Goldman netted smartly from a melee in front of goal.

Wilson then tried again and put in a rising long shot which Leach saved, but the ball crossed the line and the goal was given.

A massed White attack from the left wing finished with a hard driver from Coulcher which Leach managed to save but Wilson got the rebound and scored his third goal, putting the Whites easy winners by 5-1 margin.

For the Whites, the forwards starred; the right wing was not so strong as the left, but more practice will bring. Johansson into better touch Goldman and Coulcher are used to each other and the latter works finely with Wilson the only doubtful point being outside right.

The defence was good but it was not tested in anything like the same degree as the Colors, and it is difficult to form a judgment on Sluis' ability in goal.

For the Colors, the defence was pretty good, considering what they were up against. Gowan was the pick of the halves, he does what is rare among Shanghai halves, i.e. opens up attacks for his own forwards, and his passes are about as good as they, can be going straight to the forwards foot and always in front.

Xavier was fine at back, he made Goldman look fairly innocuous in front of goal, and he never once let him get away out of reach, whoever is left out of the Interport team Xavier certainly deserves his place.

Brown held Coulcher well but was not altogether safe in his clearing.

Leach played a much better game than the score denotes, some of his saves were splendid, and he is the best goalkeeper at present in Shanghai.

Jewish Recs Win From Navy, 3—1

The Jewish Recreation Club defeated the Navy, 3 goals to one, in a fast football game played yesterday afternoon at the Race Course. The Jewish eleven took the lead right from the start, Fiene and Tuttelman scoring two goals for them shortly after play opened in the first half. Throughout the half, and indeed, during the greater part of the game, the Jewish Club remained on the offensive and would have piled up a much greater score than they did, had it not been for the excellent work of the Navy goalkeeper, who stopped many shots which looked like sure goals. Navy scored its one goal just before the end of the first half, and Feingold made it three for the Jewish Club by scoring in the second half.

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REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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This Advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

All Whites Top Heap In Chinese Basketball Race

BY K. S. CHANG

The basketball series in the Chinese League is now at the half way mark. Several good games have been played and more are to come. Basketball fans in this fair city have not been disappointed, for so far every game has been keenly contested. From the number of fans that attended every game, it can be plainly seen that this sport is greatly increasing in popularity. Indeed the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymasium with its balcony is rather too small to hold the crowd, and a number of late comers have been turned away.

At the present moment the All-Whites are on the top of the league table, leading all the other teams by a fair margin. With six successive wins and without a single defeat the Whites have a fair chance of annexing this year's trophy, which will take the form of a big silver shield donated by Mr. W. P. Wong, a well-known Chinese athlete, and the privilege of playing the champion team of the Foreign League to decide the championship of Shanghai.

Fuh Tan University is second in the league standing with five victories and one defeat. The Kiangwan team has not met the All-White ball-tossers yet, but these two teams are booked to fight next Tuesday on the Y. M. C. A. floor. A battle royal will then be staged, and the game should be a treat to watch. Each team is in the best of condition, and it is hard to predict which will emerge victorious.

It is to be mentioned with regret that the St. John's quintet, winners of last year's league title and Intercollegiate championship, has been crippled by the loss of three of their regulars who are now trainipg hard in football. The team was considerably weakened with three new players who require time and practice to play the systematic ball for which the old Jessfield College was well-known in the past two years. With 3 wins and 2 losses, the Saints are now in the third place in the league standing.

The team of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Club was credited with three victories and had an equal number of defeats against them. The Amateurs have been greatly handicapped by the irregular attendence of some of its players. Most of their players are old timers with a wide knowledge of the game, and their unassuming attitude at the time of victory and their unbeaten spirit in the face of defeat have won the hearts of close followers of the game. Their chance for the title is, however, very remote.

Shanghai College and the All-Blacks are at the bottom of the standing. The poor showing of the former is probably due to their late training, and of the latter, to their lack of experience. Both quintets, nevertheless, showed good fighting spirit, and it is certain that as the season moves on they will win games.

The Chinese league has had the good fortune to secure the services of competent referees this year. Last year, the league experienced no small trouble in getting good referees, and was greatly affected thereby. But this year the league is no more worrying about this question, as Hazard of the Navy Y, Hines of the Squires Bingham team, Dr. Gray, Kwang, and Kingman of the Y.M.C.A. all volunteered to officiate, and their work so far have been extremely satisfactory.

YELLOW RIVER DYKE PROJECT FILM COMING

"Turning the Yellow River," a film showing the work of diverting that famous stream and repairing the break in the dyke at Liching Haien, Shantung, will be shown at the Carlton Theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Yellow River dyke broke during the flood season in August 1921, devastating 1,800 square miles of country, destroying approximately 500 towns and villages, killing thousands of people and making a quarter of a million people homeless.

On November 20, 1922, Civil Governor, Hsiung Ping-chih of Shantung signed a contract with the Asia Development Co. to turn the River back into its former course and repair the dykes for $1,500,000. Work was started December 1922 and the diversion took place May 15, 1923. As many as 23,000 laborers were employed at one time. After the diversion, the dykes were completed and the work was maintained during the August floods. Finally, on October 20, the work was accepted by the Shantung authorities, payment therefore having been made in full. This is the first time that modern engineering methods have been applied to China's river "Sorrows."

Chinese Grid Player Makes Name In U.S.

Chicago.—Numerous complicated trick plays for football have no terrors for Charlie Lumm, full-blooded Chinese quarter-back on a Chicago high school football team. In Lumm's native land, there he learned an alphabet of over three thousand characters.

His "making" a football team in this country is thought to mark the first Chinese player in the United States.

His parents live in Canton, China, where his father is one of the leaders in the export industry. After Charlie has completed his college course he intends to return to his native land, and become an exporter.

Now his ideas are like those of the thoroughly American schoolboy, however. Besides playing a good game of football he is rated as one of the most clever forwards on the school basketball squad and is an expert airplane pilot.

School authorities said that his scholastic record is far above the average, and he causes teachers no trouble during school hours.

His knowledge of the gridiron sport and his ability as a triple threat player make him one of the outstanding stars of the city, and his coach predicts a brilliant future for Charlie in collegiate football.

"A" Co., British Has Cup Shoot

The monthly cup shoot of "A" Company, British, was fired yesterday, conditions being as follows:—Practices 10 and 11 (Annual Musketry Course), seven scoring shots, 200 yards, Bisley.

Weather conditions were favorable, the light being dull, but steady. The following are the best scores returned in each class:—

	Practices					
A CLASS	10	11	200 yds	Total	H/cap	Nett Score
Pte. Blatchford	15	15	30	60	7.0%	55.80 (a)
Sgt. Godby	15	9	31	55	8.5%	50.32
C.S.M. Hodges	15	12	34	61	23.25%	46.82 (b)
B CLASS						
L/Cpl. Moffat, M. C.	15	15	33	63	7.0%	58.59 (c)
Pte. Barker	9	6	32	47	Nett	47.
Pte. Mann	6	–	32	38	Nett	38.
C CLASS						
Pte. James	15	12	29	56	Nett	56. (d)
Pte. Dovey	12	9	23	44	Nett	44.
Pte. Rawlinson	6	9	28	43	Nett	43.

(a) 3rd leg on Cup—Cup won outright—furture handicap 8.5%
(b) Spoon for highest score.
(c) Spoon for highest score—3rd leg on Cup—cup won outright—transferred to "A" Class.
(d) 1st leg on Cup—spoon for highest score—future handicap 4.25%

-:- Sport And Stage -:-

(Continued from Page 1)

mingles a few smiles with his tears. Tears and smiles are a wonderful combination.

I understand that the little book is being printed and circulated in England by the well known firm of Philpotts.

• • •

I'M SURPRISED

I hope Mr. C. E. Whitamore will forgive me cribbing his phrase but really I'm surprised. This Sam Davis can do more things than promote good fights. Let me tell you a story—strange but true. Port-Chaplain Hall, who spends his time running about the river in a boat called the Sunbeam, and visits every ship that enters the harbor, and who gives out with one hand the Gospel and with the other fine fellowship brought a bunch of the boys back to the Hanbury Institute last Tuesday and treated them to a thoroughly convivial evening which ranged from cakes to comedy and from soda water to singing.

This sporting parson rang me up late and asked me if I would give him a bit of help in the entertainment line. I happen to know what sort of an entertainer I am. The less said about that the better I shall like it. But I gathered an idea. I rang up this Sam Davis for help. He fancied I had a Dempsey trucked away up my sleeve and he called back, "I'm with you." I gathered him up at the Astor. More surprises. He brought along his wife. Then I broke the news. "Sam," said I. "I want you to promote a little show for some good lads who will be in port for this evening." He looked at me, more in sorrow than in anger, and replied "Samuel is willing." And we arrived.

I got Sam on his legs and he told story after story about the boxing game. One is too good to pass. It seems that Dempsey, after he had won world honors was asked to quite a social affair. Jack was hardly in his element. He was asked to contribute to the program and modestly he said: "Well, guys, I'll fight anyone in the room just to be sociable." No takers.

And then Mrs. Davis gave a couple of items. This little lady is a well known movie artiste and before she goes back to Los Angeles for her next picture I hope to give my readers a little of her life story and work. She delighted the lads with her singing and playing at the piano; she sent them dippy when she strummed upon the ukalele. And when she smiled—well! Oh! la, la, I'm getting sentimental again.

• • •

A GREAT FIGHT

You can travel the world over and not see a prettier exhibition of boxing that we were treated to on Friday night at the Carlton. Tingle met Garcia. One weighed 119 pounds and the latter was quite 126. Both lads were clever and quick. They both wanted to enter the U.S.A. with the title of Bantam Champ. of the Orient. For twelve rounds they went hammer and tongs. Beautiful foot work! Nice jabbing! Now and then a nasty one! Good ring-craft! But fighting all the time. Tingle was undoubtedly the winner. I fancy he fought the fight of his life. He recognised that he was up against a near champ. Billy fought like a real champ. After his showing on Friday I expect to see him getting his chance against Joe Lynch.

In connection with the fights on Friday a word of warm praise must be meted out to Louis Ladow of the Carlton. I have never seen boxing staged under more ideal conditions, and the popular Louis plays the ideal host to all of us.

Next week Captain Matty Smith probably will meet Garcia, their weights being about equal.

• • •

FOOTBALL

Another wonderful match to see. Next Saturday St. John's University meets Nanyang College on the latter's ground. I saw the first game last Saturday week and it ended in a win for St. John's by the odd goal in three. It was as pretty a game of soccer as I have seen here.

A REMARKABLE FACT

Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco Leaf for 555 Cigarettes is shipped by Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., direct from the Tobacco Fields in Hogsheads of Oak each weighing some 1,000 lbs. After storing for years, this superfine Tobacco is matured, and is then manufactured into cigarettes. All stalk, sand and other impurities—everything except the delicate leaf itself—are carefully removed by hand, thus ensuring the absolute purity of State Express No. 555 Cigarettes.

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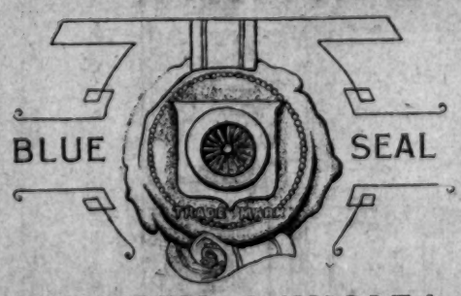

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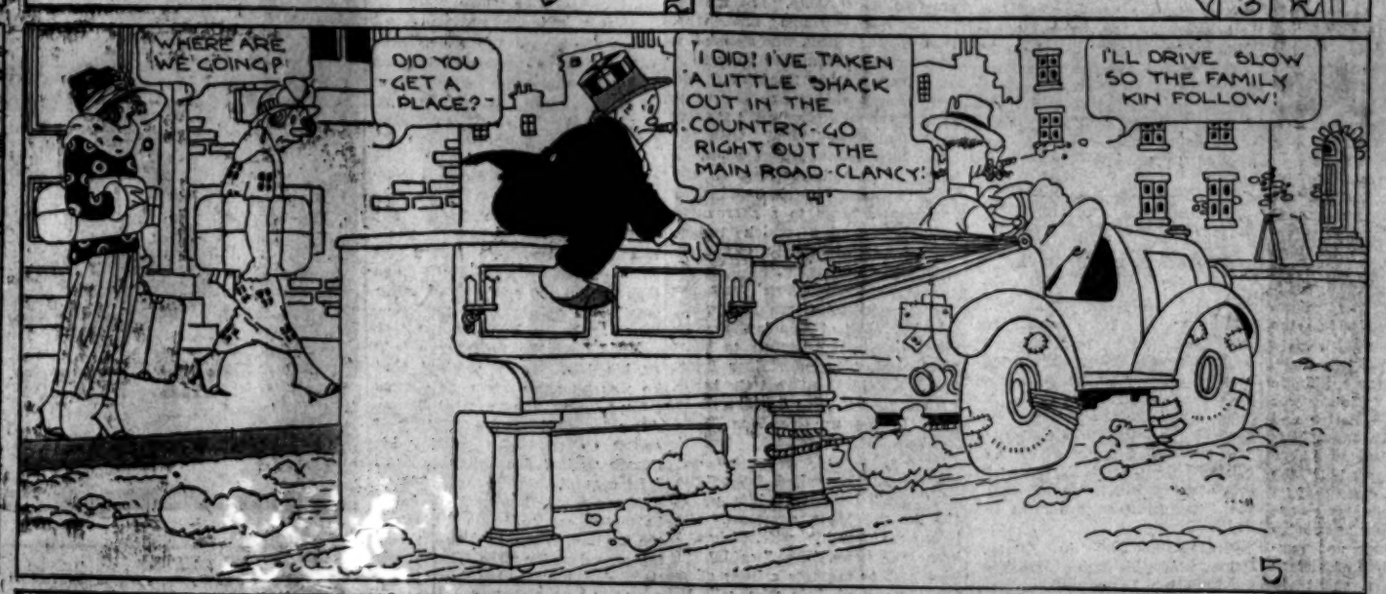
SO WE'RE BROKE NOW, ALL ON ACCOUNT OF YOUR GOING INTO THE MOVIE BUSINESS IT'S TERRIBLE!
YEP-I'M BUSTED. WE'LL HAVE TO GIT A CHEAP PLACE TO LIVE AN' I'LL HAVE TO GO TO WORK!

I'M THE DEPUTY SHERIFF AND I'VE TAKEN POSSESSION OF THIS HOUSE-YOU'LL HAVE TO BEAT IT
I'LL BE BRAVE-BUT IT IS VERY HARD ON ME!
I KNEW YOU'D BE ON TIME!
IM READY TO GO!
2

SHUT UP-THIS IS MY PRIVATE PROPERTY AND I'M GOING TO KEEP IT-COME HERE AND HELP ME INSTEAD OF STANDING THERE LIKE A DUMMY-
DO YOU EXPECT ME TO CARRY THAT?
3


WHERE ARE WE GOING?
DID YOU GET A PLACE?
I DID! I'VE TAKEN A LITTLE SHACK OUT IN THE COUNTRY-GO RIGHT OUT THE MAIN ROAD-CLANCY!
I'LL DRIVE SLOW SO THE FAMILY KIN FOLLOW!
5

ISN'T THIS LOVELY. I'M HAPPY AGAIN OUT HERE IN THE COUNTRY.
DON'T WORRY MAGGIE. WE'LL GIT ALONG!
YOU'LL NEVER BE IN WANT AS LONG AS JIGGS HAS A BICK!
6

HAVE SOME MORE CORNED BEEF CLANCY. YOU DON'T EAT LIKE YOU DID IN THE OLDEN DAYS!
THIS IS THE FIRST CHANCE I'VE HAD IN A LONG TIME!
I'M GOING TO SING FOR YOU BOYS IN A MINUTE!
7

IT'S TOO BAD THAT THE SHERIFF DIDN'T TAKE HER VOICE.
MAGGIE-I KNOW YOU ARE TIRED OUT GO TO BED CLANCY AN I WILL DO THE DISHES.
YOU ARE SO THOUGHTFUL
9

WELL-I MUST BE GITTIN ON ME WAY.
JUST A MINUTE-CLANCY. I HAVE ONE MORE FAVOR TO ASK YOU-
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